

Historic, archived document

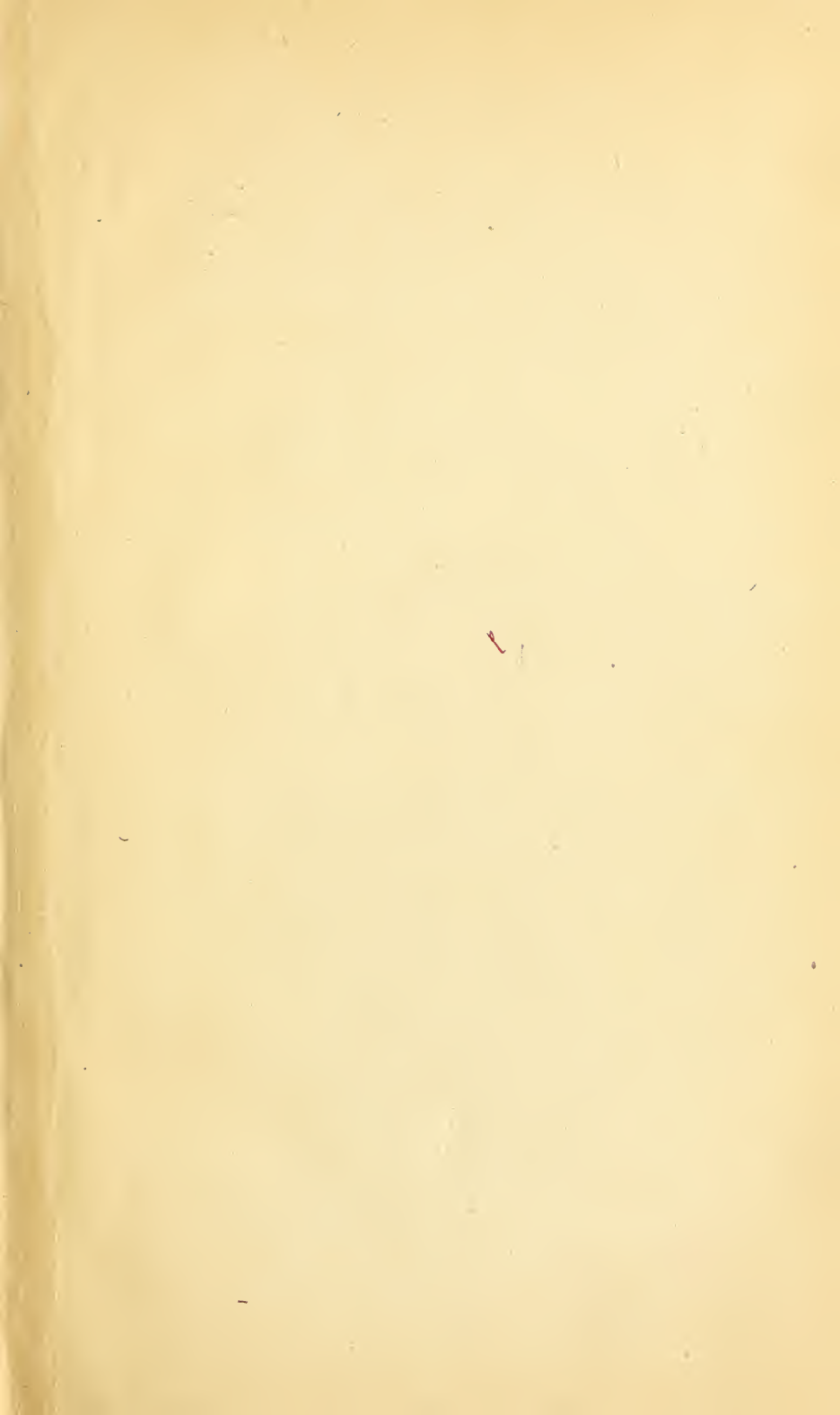
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY



1
BOOK NUMBER B52B
no.9-15
1898-1901
351670

8-7671



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAWS REGULATING THE TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF GAME

BY

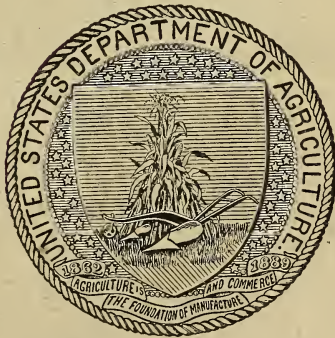
T. S. PALMER and H. W. OLDS

ASSISTANTS, BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Dr. C. HART MERRIAM

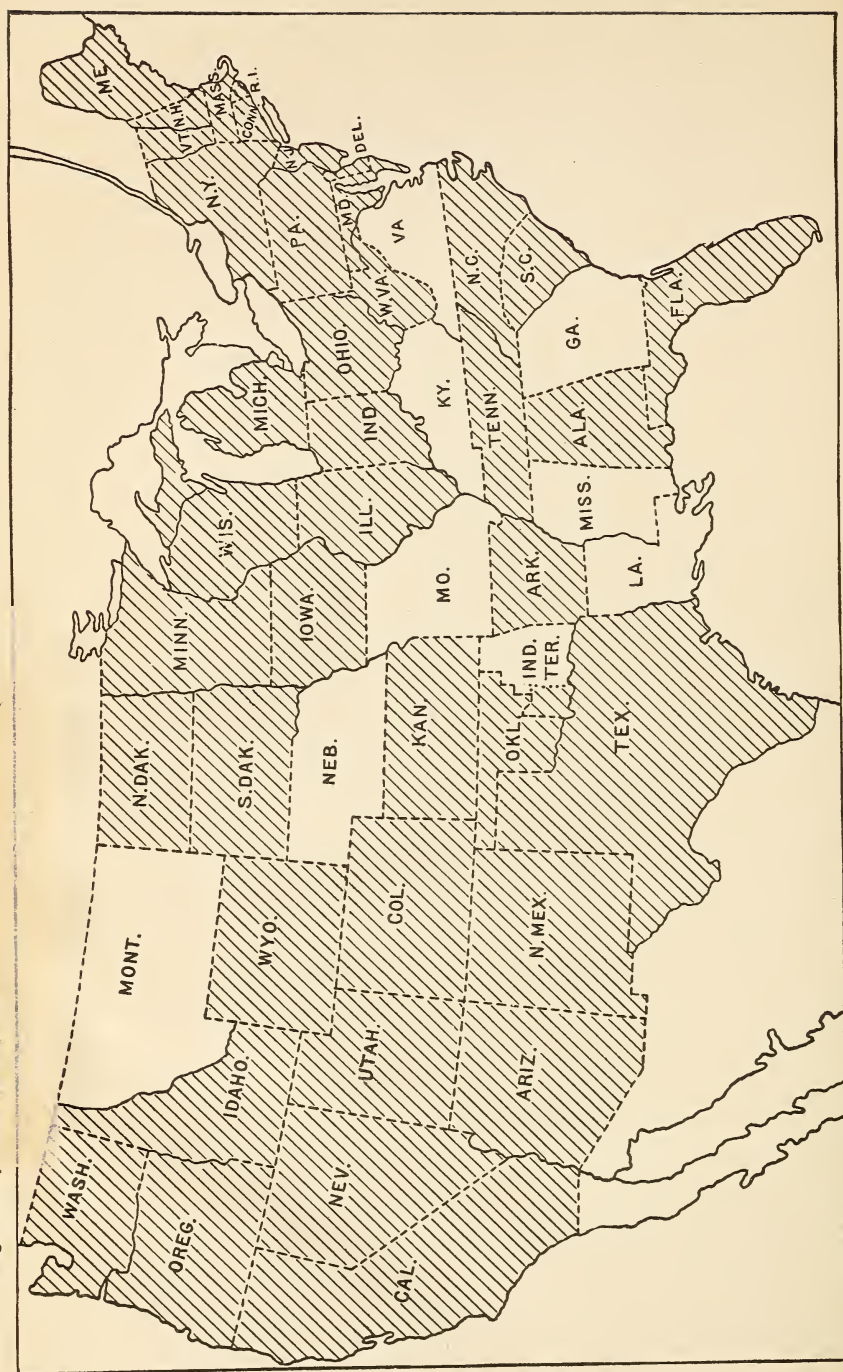
CHIEF OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1900



MAP SHOWING STATES WHICH PROHIBIT EXPORT OF GAME.

Forty States (shaded) prohibit export of certain game (see pp. 35-39), and all of these except New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming forbid shipment of quail. Montana prohibits sale of all game taken in the State.

BULLETIN No. 14

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAWS REGULATING THE TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF GAME

BY

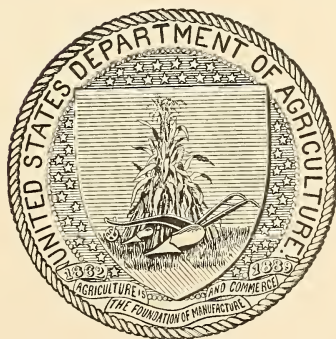
T. S. PALMER and H. W. OLDS

ASSISTANTS, BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Dr. C. HART MERRIAM

CHIEF OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1900

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

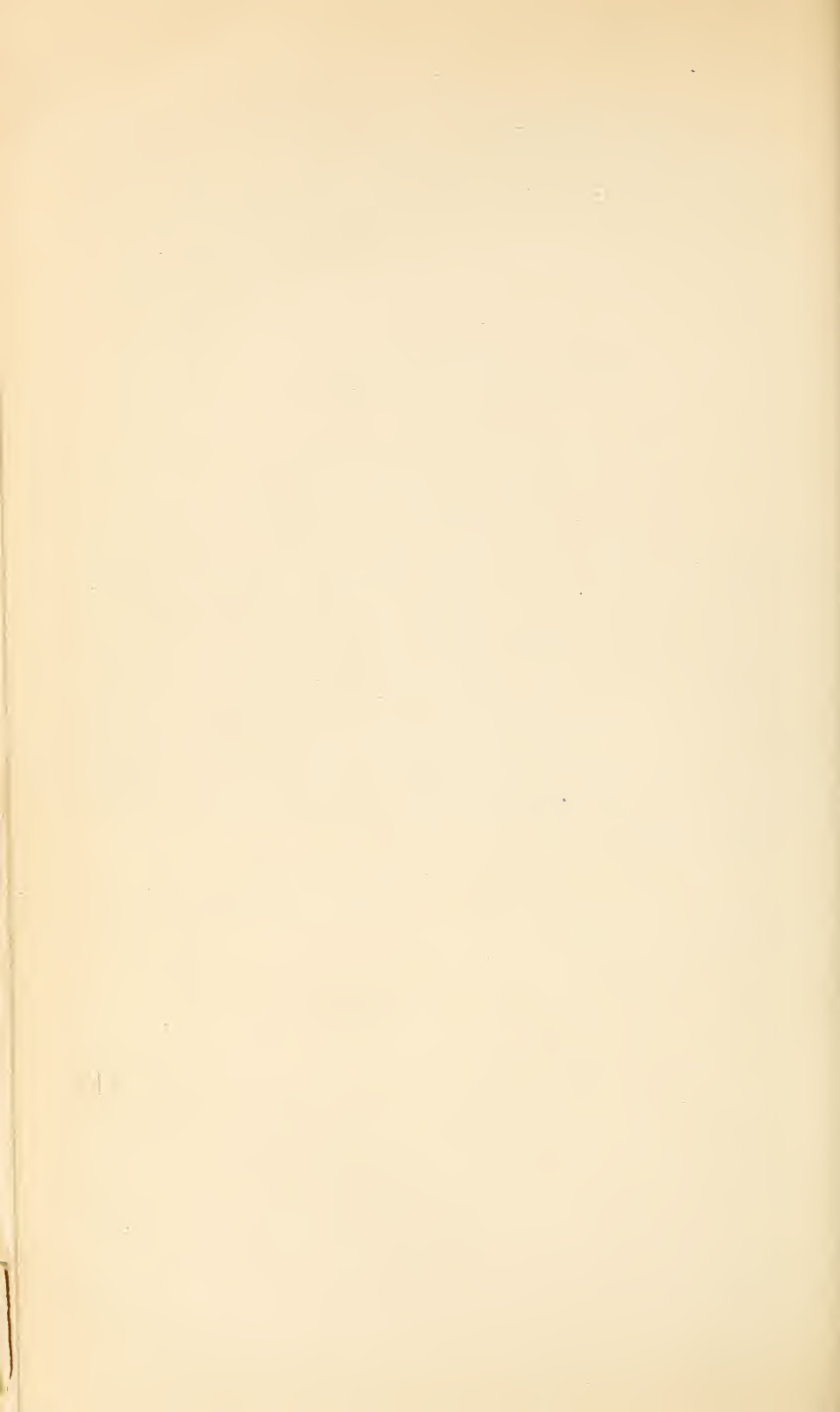
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, and to recommend for publication, as Bulletin No. 14 of the Biological Survey, a report on 'Laws Regulating the Transportation and Sale of Game,' by Dr. T. S. Palmer, who has been charged with the immediate supervision of matters relating to game under the Lacey Act, assisted by H. W. Olds, an assistant in this Division. The object of this report is to present in convenient form a digest of the State laws now in force which affect the trade in game. In view of the fact that the open season is at its height, and that considerable quantities of game are now being shipped to market, it is very desirable that this bulletin be published and distributed as promptly as possible.

Respectfully,

C. HART MERRIAM,
Chief, Biological Survey.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.



PREFACE.

The act of Congress approved May 25, 1900, supplements existing State laws by prohibiting the shipment from one State to another of birds killed in violation of local laws, and by subjecting birds brought into a State to the same restrictions as those prescribed for birds produced within that State. Acquaintance with local laws is, therefore, essential to intelligent observance of the requirements of the Federal law, but in the absence of a complete digest of game laws it is difficult to obtain such knowledge. A compilation entitled 'Game Laws in Brief' is published quarterly, but though an excellent guide for sportsmen, it does not include penalties or provisions relating to prosecutions, and frequently omits those regarding sale. The need of a compilation that shall be brief, yet fully covering such laws as affect the game trade, is shown by the fact that shippers, transportation companies, and game dealers sometimes find themselves in the position of inadvertently violating laws, with the provisions of which they are unfamiliar and the requirements of which they have no ready means of ascertaining. To meet this demand, a compilation has been made of such sections of the various State laws as relate to transportation and sale, and tables and diagrams have been prepared showing close seasons, species prohibited from shipment and sale, limits of bags, and regulations regarding nonresident licenses. The tables relating to seasons, shipment, and sale have already been published as Circular No. 31 of the Biological Survey.

While much care has been exercised in preparing this report, yet the difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in such a digest is very great, and some errors may have occurred. Sportsmen and others, therefore, are requested to report promptly any inaccuracies or omissions that may be detected.

T. S. PALMER.

H. W. OLDS.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I. General discussion of legislation regulating seasons, shipment, and sale.	11
Introduction	11
Big game.....	13
Game birds protected for a term of years	15
Close seasons	16
Diversity in seasons.....	30
A step toward uniformity—the Hallock code	33
Limits of game bags	34
Shipment of game	35
Transportation of live game for propagation.....	39
Market hunting and sale	40
Licenses for hunting or shipping game	42
II. Federal and State laws regulating transportation and sale of game	45
Federal law	47
State laws	48
Alabama	48
Arizona	49
Arkansas.....	49
California	50
Colorado	51
Connecticut	53
Delaware.....	53
District of Columbia.....	54
Florida	54
Georgia	54
Idaho	54
Illinois	55
Indiana	56
Indian Territory.....	57
Iowa	58
Kansas	58
Louisiana	59
Maine	59
Maryland	61
Massachusetts	62
Michigan.....	63
Minnesota	64
Mississippi	68
Missouri.....	68
Montana.....	68
Nebraska.....	68
Nevada.....	68
New Hampshire	69
New Jersey.....	70
New Mexico.....	70

II. Federal and State laws regulating transportation and sale of game—Cont'd.

State laws—Continued.

New York.....	71
North Carolina.....	71
North Dakota.....	72
Ohio.....	72
Oklahoma.....	73
Oregon.....	74
Pennsylvania.....	75
Rhode Island.....	75
South Carolina.....	76
South Dakota.....	76
Tennessee.....	77
Texas.....	77
Utah.....	78
Vermont.....	78
Virginia.....	79
Washington.....	79
West Virginia.....	80
Wisconsin.....	80
Wyoming.....	84

III. Table showing close seasons for game in the United States and Canada. 89

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATES.

PLATE I. Map showing States which prohibit export of game.....	Frontispiece. Facing page.
II. Map showing States which protect pheasants and other introduced birds for a term of years.....	16
III. Diagram showing open seasons for deer in 1900.....	30
IV. Diagram showing open seasons for quail in 1900.....	30
V. Diagram showing open seasons for woodcock in 1900.....	32
VI. Diagram showing open seasons for ducks in 1900.....	32
VII. Map showing divisions proposed by Hallock code of uniform game laws.....	34
VIII. Map showing States which prohibit market hunting or sale of game at all times.....	40
IX. Map showing States in which licenses are required for hunting or shipping game.....	42

LAWS REGULATING THE TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF GAME.

I.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATION REGULATING SEASONS, SHIPMENT, AND SALE.

INTRODUCTION.

The term game has been variously defined,¹ and is capable of various interpretations, but it may very properly be restricted to a few well-marked groups of mammals and birds. The game of North America is practically limited to four groups of mammals and four of birds. The game mammals are (1) ruminants and peccaries (Ungulata); (2) bears and raccoons² (Carnivora); (3) rabbits and squirrels (Rodentia); and (4) opossums (Marsupialia). Game birds, as defined by the American Ornithologists' Union, comprise (1) Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and ducks; (2) Rallidæ, including rails, coots, mud hens, and gallinules; (3) Limicolæ, or shore birds, comprising plovers, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, and curlew; and (4) Gallinæ, including wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quail. Certain mammals and birds which are sometimes classed as game should, for various reasons, be otherwise regarded. Among such mammals may be mentioned ground squirrels, muskrats, and woodchucks; among birds, cranes, wild pigeons, doves, flickers, night hawks or bull bats meadow larks, reedbirds, blackbirds, and robins. Ground squirrels, muskrats, and woodchucks are not held in high estimation for the table, nor are they usually hunted for sport. Cranes, pigeons, and doves are ordinarily considered legitimate game, but are now so rare that in most States they have been

¹Game is defined by Bouvier's Law Dictionary as "Birds and beasts of a wild nature obtained by fowling and hunting," and by the Code of Mississippi as "all kinds of animals and birds found in the state of nature commonly so-called." Michigan, British Columbia, and New Brunswick define game birds as "any birds protected by this act." Maine declares "the term 'game birds' as used in this act shall be construed to mean the ruffed grouse or partridge, all species of the pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover, quail, and all ducks enumerated in this act; and the term 'game animals' shall be construed to mean moose, caribou, and deer." (Acts of 1899, ch. 42, sec. 50.)

²These animals are seldom mentioned in game laws. As a rule, bears are accorded no protection, and bounties for their destruction are still offered in some States, but in Quebec they have a close season like other game.

practically removed from the game list. Flickers, night hawks, meadow-larks, blackbirds, and robins are insectivorous, and although considered good eating, are far too valuable to be killed for sport or market. Reedbirds or bobolinks are regarded as pests in the South and are highly esteemed as song birds in the North; they are treated as game in only five States along the middle Atlantic coast, where they are neither particularly beneficial nor injurious. They too may therefore be removed from the category of game.

In comparison with some of the continents of the Old World North America is deficient in big game. The true antelopes, which are found in such wonderful variety in Africa, are entirely unrepresented in this country, the nearest approach to them being the single species of prong horn, or so-called antelope. Wild sheep and goats, of which there are numerous species in Asia, are comparatively few in number in this country and are confined to the mountains of the West. In game birds, on the other hand, North America compares favorably with any part of the world. Upland game is represented by quail and grouse in great variety and by several species of one of the finest of all game birds—the wild turkey. Shore birds are abundant in some localities at certain seasons, and the ducks and geese which resort to our streams and coasts in winter have rendered certain feeding grounds famous the world over. When this list is increased by the addition of the finest of the Old World pheasants, several species of which have already been introduced, the variety of game birds will be unsurpassed by that of any other region of similar extent.

Improvvidence and wantonness have, however, rapidly depleted the stock of game. Buffalo are gone; elk, moose, and caribou are rare, except in a few favored localities; and even deer, which are generally distributed, have been greatly reduced in numbers by unnecessary and unreasonable slaughter. Wild pigeons, like the buffalo, have been practically exterminated; the prairie chicken is no longer found in much of the country that was its native home half a century ago; wild turkeys and woodcock are almost extinct in many localities where they should be numerous; and ducks and geese, which only a few years ago were remarkably abundant in some sections, are rapidly growing scarcer. Even quail, the subject of more legislation and receiving better protection than any other kind of game, are now maintained in **many** places only by frequent restocking of depleted covers. This diminution in the game supply is due partly to lack of proper enforcement of game laws, partly to the pernicious practice of spring shooting, and partly to the rapid development of the trade in game in recent years.

Doubtless it would be interesting to trace the steps in the development of game legislation in this country, but it will be sufficient merely to refer to a few of the more important points. "The laws relating to game in the United States are generally, if not universally,

framed with reference to protecting the animals from indiscriminate and unreasonable havoc, leaving all persons free to take game under certain restrictions as to the season of the year and the means of capture. * * * As the most effective means of enforcing such statutes, most of them prohibit all persons, including licensed dealers, under penalty, from buying or selling or even having in possession or control any game purchased within a certain period after the commencement of the close season."¹ The principle that the game belongs to the State and that its capture is a privilege, but not a right, is becoming generally recognized. It has been upheld by several of the State courts; and the laws of Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas, and Wisconsin declare specifically that the title to game is vested in the State.

Laws fixing seasons for the killing of game date back more than a century, as exemplified by the New York statute protecting heath hens, which was passed in 1791. The necessity for regulations controlling the manner of capturing game also attracted attention at an early date, as shown by the Virginia law of 1832, which prohibited killing wild fowl with swivel guns, or while they were at rest on the water at night. More recently, restrictive measures have been adopted which require licenses from nonresidents, limit the number of birds or animals which may be killed in a day or season, and authorize the maintenance of wardens for the special purpose of enforcing game laws. Of late years, legislation has also been directed toward restricting traffic in game. Laws prohibiting export of game from the State, at first experimental, have been generally adopted since their constitutionality was established by the Supreme Court² in a decision rendered March 2, 1896. Progress has also been made in restricting the sale of game and the killing for market. In several States, market hunting for deer and certain game birds is absolutely prohibited at all seasons; in others, laws against the sale of certain game are in force; while in three States at least—Kansas, Idaho, and Montana—the sale of all game protected by the State law is illegal.

BIG GAME.

The big game of the United States is rapidly disappearing. As already stated, buffalo are almost extinct; elk and antelope have been killed off in many localities in which they were formerly abundant; moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goats are now found in only a few States; and deer are rare in many places where they should be common. To such an extent has this decrease proceeded that vigorous measures are now necessary to prevent the

¹ Bouvier's Law Dictionary.

² *Geer v. State of Conn.*, 161 U. S., 519.

extermination of all big game. Legislation has been directed toward stopping slaughter for hides, materially shortening the seasons, limiting the number which may be killed, prohibiting sale and shipment at all seasons, and in many cases prohibiting shooting indefinitely or for a term of years.¹

In the case of deer, fawns are generally protected; in Arizona and California does, and in Vermont deer without horns are protected at all times. In five States the open season has been reduced to thirty days or less—in Pennsylvania, thirty; Michigan, twenty-three; Minnesota and Wisconsin, twenty; and Vermont, ten; and in seven others it has been withdrawn either temporarily or permanently. In New Jersey, and in four counties of New York and two of Wisconsin, deer are protected at all seasons until 1902; in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and four counties of Maine, until 1903; in Illinois, until 1904; in Rhode Island, until 1905; in Garrett County, Md., until 1906; and in Iowa, Oklahoma, and one county of Tennessee, indefinitely.

The killing of other big game has been still more restricted. Elk are protected in New Mexico, until 1904; in Oregon, until 1910; in Arizona, California, Iowa, New York, North Dakota, and Utah, indefinitely. Close seasons for moose continue in Wyoming until 1902; in Idaho, until 1904; and in New York, North Dakota, and Vermont, indefinitely. In Maine the killing of cow or calf moose, and in Minnesota the killing of moose without antlers at any time is prohibited. Caribou are protected in Idaho until 1904; in Maine, until 1905; and in New York, North Dakota, and Vermont, without limit. Killing unantlered caribou in Minnesota is illegal at any season. For antelope, the term of protection in Texas extends to 1902; and in Arizona (females only), California, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Utah it is unlimited. Protection at all seasons and without limit is given mountain sheep in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, and Utah; mountain goats, in Arizona and New Mexico; and bison, in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, and Utah.

Only fifteen States and Territories permit the killing of big game other than deer. All but five of these limit the number that may be killed, and have cut down the open seasons until the maximum is only four and one-half months and the minimum but five days. Export is practically prohibited in all States where such game occurs except Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, and in these States restrictions, in some cases little short of actual prohibition,

¹ Similar laws are in force in Canada, but are not considered in the following discussion. It may be mentioned, however, that deer are protected in Nova Scotia until 1904; elk in Ontario indefinitely, in Nova Scotia until 1904, and in Newfoundland until 1906; moose in Ontario until 1903, and in Newfoundland until 1906; and caribou in Ontario until 1903.

surround its shipment. The States in which big-game hunting is still permitted, the open seasons, and limitations as to numbers, are shown in the following table:

Open seasons for big game (except deer).

[For open seasons for deer, see pp. 31-32.]

State.	Species.	Open season.	Length of season, in days.	Number that may be killed in one year.
Arizona	Antelope (male)	Aug. 1-Dec. 15	136	-----
Colorado	Elk with horns	Oct. 25-Nov. 6	12	1
Idaho	Antelope with horns	Aug. 15-Nov. 6	83	2
Idaho	Antelope, sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Jan. 1	122	14
Maine	Elk	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	91	2
Maine	Moose	Oct. 15-Dec. 1	47	1
Minnesota	Moose, caribou (both antlered)	Nov. 5-10	5	21
Montana	Elk, moose	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	61	12
Montana	Antelope, goat	Sept. 1-Jan. 1	122	16
Nebraska	Elk, antelope	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	61	-----
Nevada	Elk, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Jan. 1	122	-----
New Hampshire	Moose, caribou	Sept. 15-Dec. 1	77	-----
New Mexico	Antelope, sheep (both with horns)	Oct. 1-Jan. 1	91	31
Oregon	Moose, sheep	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	91	
Oregon	Moose, sheep	July 15-Nov. 1	109	-----
Pennsylvania	Elk	Nov. 1-Dec. 1	30	-----
South Dakota	Elk, antelope, buffalo, sheep	Oct. 15-Jan. 1	78	-----
Washington	Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	61	22
Wyoming	Elk	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	91	2
Wyoming	Antelope	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	91	3
Wyoming	Sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	91	1

¹ Altogether.

² Of each.

³ At one time.

GAME BIRDS PROTECTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

Two conditions are generally recognized as justifying the complete withdrawal of open seasons for several years: (1) When game has been killed off to such an extent that a period of recuperation is necessary to save it from extermination; and (2) when game is introduced into a new locality and time is required for it to become established amid new surroundings. The periods of absolute protection usually vary from two to ten years, and are renewed when necessary. The only protection of the kind accorded native game birds is as follows: Washington and Wisconsin protect quail until 1901; Arizona protects bobwhite and prairie chickens until 1902; Oregon protects wild turkeys until 1904; North Dakota protects quail and wild swans until 1905; indefinite protection is accorded quail, partridge, and ptarmigan in Colorado; pheasants in Kansas; pinnated grouse in Massachusetts; quail in Montana; grouse in Oklahoma; quail in Oregon (east of the Cascades); pinnated grouse and introduced game birds in Utah; and wild swans in Wyoming. Several counties in Maryland and Tennessee also extend protection, either for a term or indefinitely, to various birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, wild turkey, woodcock, and snipe.

In Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin doves are given the same protection at all seasons as that accorded nongame birds.

Pheasants and other foreign game birds are almost always given a close season of from three to ten years after introduction. They are protected in twenty-eight States, as shown by the accompanying map (See Pl. II). In Oregon this protection is confined to the region east of the Cascades and some of the counties in the southwestern part of the State, but does not cover the Willamette Valley, where the period has already expired. Protection without limit is in force in Colorado, Montana, eastern Oregon, Utah, and some of the counties of Virginia. The periods expire in 1901 in New Hampshire, Washington, and Wisconsin; in 1902 in Arizona, Idaho, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas; in 1903 in South Carolina; in 1904 in Alabama, Illinois, Minnesota, and Oklahoma; in 1905 in Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Dakota, and Rhode Island; and in 1909 in Maine.

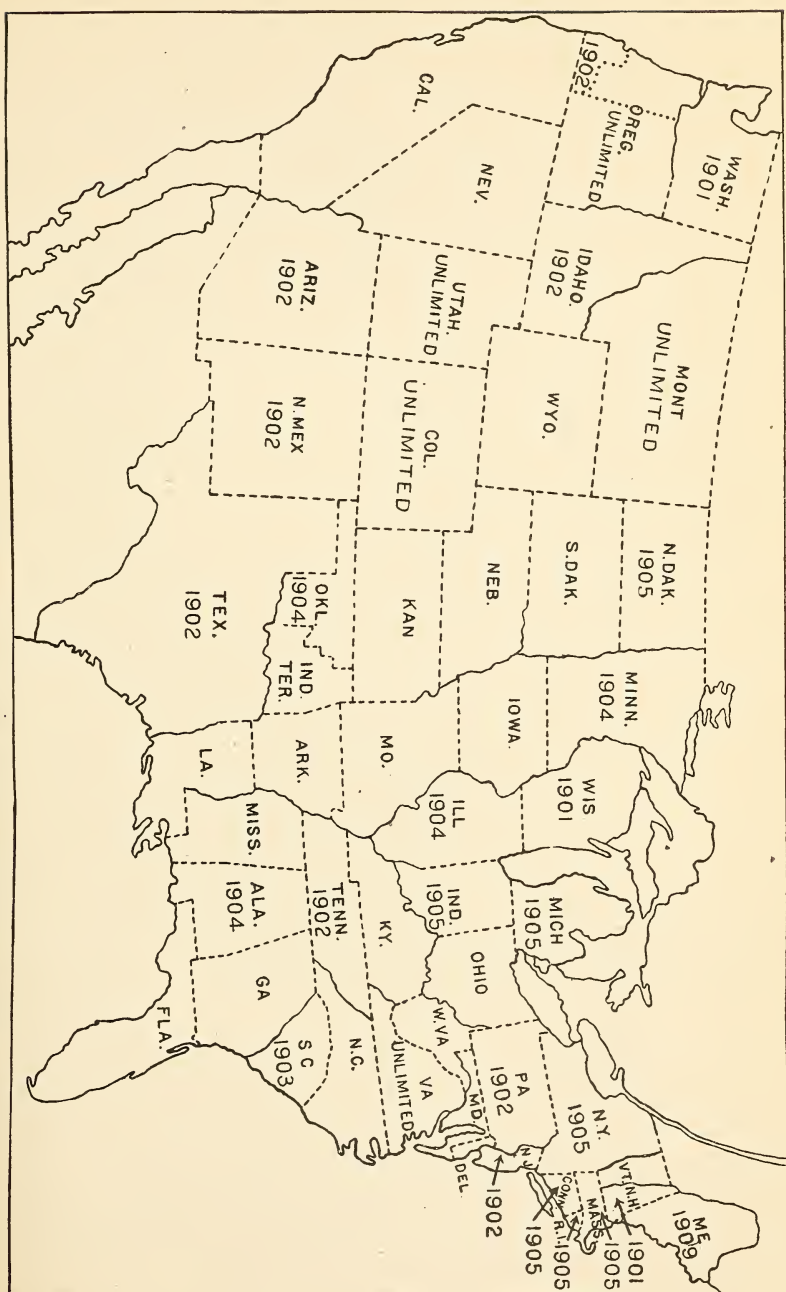
CLOSE SEASONS.

No question in game protection is more important than that of the seasons during which birds and animals shall be protected, yet, strange to say, there is none in which State game laws show greater diversity and none in which they are more subject to change. Even the laws of adjoining States show little uniformity in this respect, and in some States changes in game seasons are made at nearly every legislative session. This lack of uniformity often defeats the purpose of provisions intended to allow game opportunity to recuperate. It also introduces needless confusion and makes compliance with the provisions of the Federal law difficult for shippers and game dealers, who must consider the open seasons in both the State in which their game is killed and in that to which it is shipped. Further confusion results from diversity in defining the seasons. In some laws the open seasons, in others the closed, are stated, and in these statements may be found all possible varieties of inclusion and exclusion of the dates named. Again, exceptions are often grafted upon exceptions to such a degree as to obscure the intent of the law.

An attempt is here made to bring together in one table all the close seasons for game prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada. For the sake of simplicity a uniform method is used both in the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case big game is first considered, then follow squirrels and rabbits; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally water fowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. In the statement of seasons only close seasons have been given, and in stating these the plan of the Vermont law, to include the *first* date but not the last, has been followed consistently. The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reading the other backward. Thus, when the close season is stated as

MAP SHOWING STATES WHICH PROTECT PHEASANTS AND OTHER INTRODUCED BIRDS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

Dates indicate expiration of close seasons.



December 1–October 1, the open season begins October 1 and ends December 1 (it being understood in each case that the last date is excluded). In some States certain days of the week constitute additional close seasons throughout the term in which killing is permitted. Sundays constitute a close season for all game in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Allegany County, Md., the District of Columbia, North Carolina, Alabama, Ohio, the Indian Territory, and in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. Mondays also constitute a close season for wild ducks in Ohio; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for rail, reedbirds, and red-winged blackbirds in the District of Columbia, and for wild fowl in Carteret County, N. C., and Wednesdays and Saturdays for wild fowl in Currituck County, N. C. Similar exceptions are made for wild fowl in the Maryland laws for Anne Arundel, Cecil, Dorchester, and Harford counties.

These special exceptions are not noticed in the table here given; but apart from this, and with the further exception of the county laws of Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia, of which no recent compilation is available, the table may be regarded as a complete résumé of the regulations now in force. It is based primarily on the summary contained in 'Game Laws in Brief,' issued by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, and has been corrected to December 1, 1900. In its preparation, the laws passed during the present year by Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina have been consulted. The section relating to Maryland county laws has been taken from the synopsis prepared by the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association, and has been corrected by Mr. Frank C. Kirkwood, secretary of the association. That for North Carolina is based on the synopsis of the game laws published by Mr. T. K. Bruner, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in the Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Agriculture for October, 1900. The one relating to Tennessee county laws has been compiled directly from the code of 1896 and the session laws of 1897 and 1899. Finally, the section covering the quail laws of Virginia has been prepared from data furnished by Mr. Franklin Stearns, chief warden of the Virginia division of the League of American Sportsmen.

The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the dates beginning and ending the seasons makes exactness in this particular a matter of doubt. Sportsmen and others are therefore requested to examine the table and to report promptly any inaccuracies which may be found, so that future editions may be made as correct as possible.

Close seasons.

(See also table at end of bulletin.)

[The close seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the open seasons, read the dates backward.¹ No close season is prescribed by State laws for any game not mentioned in the list. Seasons which apply only to special counties are given in the middle column.]

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Alabama (1899.)	Deer Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock. Dove (59 counties excepted from operation of State law, but numerous county laws in force.)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 2-July 1. Mar. 2-Nov. 15. Mar. 1-Aug. 1. ²
Arizona (1897.)	Pheasant (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years. Male deer, male antelope. Female deer, fawn, female antelope, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Quail, grouse, wild turkey, snipe, rail. Bobwhite, prairie chicken, pheasant, 5 years. Dove Duck, goose, brant.	Until Feb. 8, 1904. Dec. 15-Aug. 1. At all times. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Until Mar. 16, 1902. Mar. 1-June 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. May 1-Sept. 1. At all times.
Arkansas	Deer Quail or Virginia partridge. Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken. Wild turkey Dove	At all times. Oct. 15-July 15. At all times. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 15-Sept. 1. Feb. 15-July 15. Nov. 6-Aug. 25. Nov. 6-Oct. 15. At all times. Nov. 1-Aug. 15. Oct. 1-July 15. Apr. 16-Sept. 1.
California (1897.)	Male deer Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, mountain sheep Valley quail, bobwhite, partridge, rail, wild duck Mountain quail, grouse Dove	Oct. 15-July 15. At all times. Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 15-Sept. 1. Feb. 15-July 15. Nov. 6-Aug. 25. Nov. 6-Oct. 15. At all times. Nov. 1-Aug. 15. Oct. 1-July 15. Apr. 16-Sept. 1.
Colorado (1899.)	Deer and antelope with horns. Elk with horns Bison or buffalo, mountain sheep. Quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan. Grouse, prairie chicken, sage chicken, wild turkey. Dove, wild pigeon. Snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (see exception). <i>Exception:</i> Altitudes above 7,000 feet	Apr. 16-Sept. 15. Until Oct. 1, 1903. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 15-Oct. 15. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Until 1905. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Aug. 20. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 15. Jan. 1-Nov. 15. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 15-Oct. 1.
Connecticut	Deer, 10 years. Gray squirrel. Rabbit. Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock Pheasant (Chinese or Mongolian). Sora or rail (see exceptions). <i>Exceptions:</i> New Haven, Fairfield, Litchfield counties	Apr. 16-Sept. 15. Until Oct. 1, 1903. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 15-Oct. 15. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Until 1905. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Aug. 20. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 15. Jan. 1-Nov. 15. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 15-Oct. 1.
Delaware (1895.)	Duck, goose, brant. Rabbit. Quail, partridge, pheasant. Reedbird, ortolan or rail. Wild duck (except summer or wood duck), wild goose, brant, swan.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 26-Nov. 1.
District of Columbia (1899.)	Deer meat (sale or possession prohibited). Rabbit (except English rabbit), squirrel. Quail or partridge. Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English or other foreign pheasants raised in inclosures), wild turkey. Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse. Woodcock. Snipe, plover, wild duck, goose, brant. Reed bird, marsh blackbird, water rail or ortolan.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 26-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 15-July 15. May 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Aug. 20. ³ Feb. 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Nov. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 15-Nov. 1. Mar. 15-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Dec. 1-Sept. 1. Until 1904. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
Florida (1899.)	Deer Quail or partridge, wild turkey. Wild duck.	Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 15-Nov. 1. Mar. 15-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Dec. 1-Sept. 1. Until 1904. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
Georgia	Deer Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey. Dove	Mar. 15-Nov. 1. Mar. 15-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Dec. 1-Sept. 1. Until 1904. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
Idaho (1899.)	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Elk Moose, caribou, 5 years. Quail Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or fool hen, pheasant. Mongolian pheasants, 3 years. Wild duck, goose, swan.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Dec. 1-Sept. 1. Until 1904. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Until 1902. Mar. 1-Aug. 15. Until Apr. 13, 1904.
Illinois (1899.)	Deer, 5 years. Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black). Quail Ruffed grouse, pheasant or partridge, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse.	Dec. 15-Sept. 1. Dec. 20-Nov. 1. Oct. 1-Aug. 31.

¹ Except in the case of double dates, as in close seasons for woodcock in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and for ducks in Ohio and Utah.

² This seems to be the intent of the law, but the line has evidently been transposed in printing. See Bull. No. 12, Biol. Survey, p. 56.

³ Also Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays during the remainder of the year.

Close seasons.—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Illinois (1899.)	Wild turkey Pheasants (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan), partridge (black India, cacubis, chucker,) sand grouse, 5 years. Mourning dove, woodcock Golden, upland, yellow-legged, or other plover, jack-snipe, Wilson's snipe, sand or other snipe. Rail, duck, goose, brant, or other water fowl Sale of game imported from other States	Jan. 15–Sept. 1. Until Apr. 13, 1904. Dec. 1–Sept. 1. Apr. 25–Sept. 1. Apr. 15–Sept. 1. Feb. 1–Oct. 1. Jan. 1–Oct. 1.
Indiana ¹ (1881.)	Deer Squirrel (1889) Quail, pheasant Prairie chicken Pheasants (copper or Soemmering, golden, green Japanese, ringneck, Mongolian, silver, tragopan). Wild turkey Dove Woodcock Wild duck	Jan. 1–Oct. 1. Dec. 20–June 1. Jan. 1–Nov. 10. Feb. 1–Sept. 1. Until 1905. Feb. 1–Nov. 1. At all times. Jan. 1–July 1. Apr. 15–Sept. 1.
Iowa (1897.)	Deer, elk, goat Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox) Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken Turtle dove Woodcock Wild duck, goose, brant	At all times. Jan. 1–June 1. Jan. 1–Nov. 1. Dec. 1–Sept. 1. At all times. Jan. 1–July 10. Apr. 15–Sept. 1. Dec. 1–Oct. 1.
Kansas (1897.)	Quail, grouse, prairie chicken Pheasant, dove	At all times. Mar. 1–Sept. 1.
Kentucky (1894.)	Deer Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) Quail, partridge, pheasant Wild turkey Dove Woodcock Wood duck, teal, or other wild duck, goose	Feb. 1–June 15. Jan. 1–Nov. 15. Feb. 1–Sept. 1. Feb. 1–Aug. 1. Feb. 1–Aug. 20. Apr. 1–Aug. 15. Feb. 15–Sept. 15.
Louisiana (1900.)	Deer Quail, partridge, pheasant, dove Wild turkey Wood duck, blue-winged teal Other ducks	Mar. 1–Oct. 1. May 1–Oct. 1. May 1–Aug. 1. Apr. 1–Sept. 1.
Maine (1899.)	Deer in Knox, Lincoln, and Waldo counties (except month of October); in Kennebec County (Dec. 1–Oct. 1); in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, and York counties (at all times to Oct. 1, 1903.) Deer in all other counties ² Bull moose (cow or calf protected at all times) Caribou Quail Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock Pheasant (except ruffed grouse), black game, capercaillie or cock of the woods, 10 years Plover, snipe, sandpipers Wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck	Dec. 15–Oct. 1. Dec. 1–Oct. 15. Until Oct. 15, 1905. Dec. 1–Oct. 1. Dec. 1–Sept. 15. Until 1909. May 1–Aug. 1. May 1–Sept. 1.
Maryland ³ (1898–1900.)	Deer, only in the following counties: Allegany Garrett Washington Squirrel (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Allegany, Garrett (State law) ³ Caroline Frederick (gray or fox squirrel) Howard Kent Montgomery (gray squirrel) Washington Wicomico Rabbit: Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Dorchester, Howard, Kent, Prince George (State law) Allegany Anne Arundel, Caroline, Queen Anne,	Jan. 1–Aug. 1 Until Sept. 30, 1906 Jan. 15–Nov. 1 Dec. 1–Sept. 1. Unprotected Dec. 25–Nov. 15 Nov. 1–June 15 Oct. 1–May 1 At all times Dec. 15–Aug. 1 Dec. 1–June 1, and July 1–Sept. 15 Feb. 15–Sept. 1 Dec. 25–Nov. 15

¹ Close seasons for sale of game are different in the following cases: Quail, pheasant, Dec. 20–Oct. 15; wild duck, Apr. 13–Sept. 1.

² In Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Washington counties a person may kill one deer in September for his own consumption as food in the locality in which taken.

³ The term 'State law' is used to indicate the seasons fixed by the public general law of 1898 in distinction from the special county laws. The seasons which apply to the whole State or a majority of the counties are placed in the third column; those relating only to special counties in the middle column.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Maryland. (1898-1900.)	Rabbit—Continued. Carroll Dec. 25-Nov. 10 Cecil Jan. 10-Nov. 1 Charles Jan. 15-Oct. 15 Frederick, Harford Dec. 15-Nov. 15 Garrett (State law) Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Montgomery Dec. 20-Nov. 1 St. Mary Jan. 15-Sept. 1 Somerset Jan. 1-Nov. 10 Talbot Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Washington Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Wicomico Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Worcester Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Quail (or partridge): Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Charles, Dorchester, Howard, Kent, Prince George, St. Mary (State law) Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Allegany Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Anne Arundel, Caroline, Queen Anne, Dec. 25-Nov. 15 Calvert Jan. 11-Nov. 1 Carroll Dec. 24-Nov. 10 Cecil Jan. 10-Nov. 1 Frederick Until Nov. 15, 1902 ¹ Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Harford Dec. 15-Nov. 15 Montgomery Dec. 20-Nov. 1 Somerset Jan. 20-Nov. 20 Talbot Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Washington Dec. 25-Oct. 20 Wicomico, Worcester Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Ruffed grouse (or pheasant): Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Howard, Kent, Prince George, Talbot (State law), Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Allegany, Montgomery Jan. 1-Sept. 1 Anne Arundel Dec. 25-Nov. 15 Baltimore City, sale (State law) Dec. 25-Oct. 1 Carroll, Queen Anne, St. Mary Dec. 25-Nov. 10 Cecil Feb. 1-Sept. 5 Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester (State law), Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Frederick Until Nov. 15, 1902 ¹ Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Harford Dec. 15-Nov. 15 Somerset Until Nov. 10, 1903 Washington Dec. 25-Aug. 12 English pheasant, Mongolian pheasant (see exceptions) Dec. 25-Nov. 1. Exceptions: Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester (State law) Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 ² Wild turkey: Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Frederick, Howard, Prince George, Talbot (State law) Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Allegany Jan. 1-Oct. 15 Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester ³ (State law) Feb. 1-Nov. 10 Garrett Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Kent At all times Montgomery Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Washington Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Anne Arundel, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Queen Anne, St. Mary Unprotected Dove (see exceptions) Dec. 25-Aug. 15. Exceptions: Carroll, Frederick, Wicomico, protected at all times. Kent Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Somerset Jan. 1-Aug. 15 Washington Dec. 25-Aug. 12 Wild pigeon, Kent County only Dec. 24-Aug. 1	

¹ Ch. 550, acts 1900; but see ch. 587, acts 1900, which permits killing of pheasants and partridges between November 15 and December 15.

² According to an act passed in 1900 prohibiting the shooting of 'any pheasant' during stated season. If the term quoted applies only to ruffed grouse, the closed season for imported pheasants is Jan. 1-Nov. 1, as fixed by the general State law of 1898.

³ It is not clear whether the intent of the law is to protect the wild turkey in these counties for this season or to leave it unprotected.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Maryland (1898-1900.)	<p>Woodcock: Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Frederick, Howard (State law). Dec. 25-July 1 and Aug. 1-Nov. 1 Allegany, Montgomery..... Jan. 1-July 1 Anne Arundel..... Dec. 25-Nov. 15 Caroline..... Feb. 1-July 5 Carroll..... Dec. 24-July 15 Cecil..... Jan. 1-June 10 Charles..... Feb. 24-July 5 Dorchester..... Jan. 15-July 1 Garrett..... Dec. 1-Nov. 1 Harford..... Aug. 10-June 10 Kent..... Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Prince George, Dec. 25-June 15 and Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Queen Anne..... Feb. 1-July 5 St. Mary..... Feb. 24-July 5 Somerset..... Jan. 1-June 15 Talbot..... Jan. 1-July 5 Washington..... Dec. 25-July 12 Wicomico..... Feb. 1-June 15 Worcester..... Until July 10, 1902</p> <p>Plover (see exceptions)..... May 1-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Carroll..... May 1-Sept. 1 Kent..... Dec. 25-Aug. 1 Wicomico..... Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Worcester..... Unprotected.</p> <p>Snipe (see exceptions)..... May 1-Aug. 15. <i>Exceptions:</i> Carroll..... May 1-Sept. 1 Kent..... June 1-Mar. 15 Wicomico ('sandpiper')..... Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Worcester..... Unprotected.</p> <p>Sora, water rail, or ortolan (see exceptions)..... Nov. 1-Sept. 1. <i>Exceptions:</i> Caroline..... Jan. 1-Sept. 20 Cecil..... Feb. 1-Sept. 5 Harford..... Dec. 15-Sept. 1 Prince George (on marshes of Patapsco, Potomac, or Patuxent bordering on Prince George or Anne Arundel counties)..... Nov. 1-Sept. 5 Talbot..... Jan. 1-Sept. 10</p> <p>Reedbird (see exceptions)..... Nov. 1-Sept. 1. <i>Exceptions:</i> Cecil..... Feb. 1-Sept. 5 Harford..... Dec. 15-Sept. 1 Wicomico ('bobolink')..... At all times.</p> <p>Duck, goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl (see exceptions). Apr. 10-Nov. 1. <i>Exceptions:</i> Anne Arundel ('wild fowl' on Magothy, South, and Severn rivers)..... May 1-Oct. 1 Caroline (duck)..... Apr. 1-Sept. 20¹ Cecil, Harford..... Special local provisions¹ Charles ('acorn or genuine duck') (State law), Apr. 10-Oct. 1¹ Dorchester..... Special local provisions¹ Somerset (duck, except wood duck) Apr. 1-Oct. 1 Wood or summer duck..... Jan. 1-Sept. 1 Goose..... Apr. 1-Nov. 1¹ Talbot (wild fowl, except summer duck), on Great Choptank River..... May 1-Oct. 10 Summer duck..... Jan. 1-Sept. 10¹ Wicomico (wood or summer duck) Jan. 1-Sept. 10¹ Worcester (wood or summer duck) Mar. 1-Sept. 1¹</p>	
Massachusetts ² (1886-1900.)	<p>Deer, 5 years..... Until Nov. 1, 1903. Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit (except on Cape Ann)..... Mar. 1-Sept. 15. Quail,³ ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock (except on Cape Ann). Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Pinnated grouse, dove..... At all times. Wild or passenger pigeon (except on Cape Ann)..... May 1-Oct. 1. Pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), 5 years..... Until 1905. Plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, or any 'shore,' 'marsh,' or 'beach' birds. May 1-July 15. Wood or summer duck, black duck, teal..... Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Other ducks..... May 20-Sept. 1.</p>	

¹ Otherwise as stated in State law.² Gray squirrels, chipmunks, rabbits, and all land birds except English sparrows protected at all times until 1902 on Cape Ann.³ Imported quail may be sold by dealers, Dec. 1-May 1. Pinnated grouse, wild pigeons, shore birds, or ducks may be bought or sold by dealers at any season if such birds were not killed in Massachusetts contrary to law.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Michigan (1897-1899.)	Deer ¹ (except fawn in spotted coat, protected at all times). Squirrel (black, fox, or gray). Quail (colin or prairie pheasant), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant, except on Upper Peninsula), spruce hen. Partridge (Upper Peninsula) Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Dove Pheasants (English or Mongolian), wild turkey, wild pigeon. Plover, woodcock, snipe (except jacksnipe) Jacksnipe, bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball, sawbill duck, wild goose (except in Upper Peninsula). Wild duck, brant, or other waterfowl (except in Upper Peninsula, and except those above mentioned). Wild duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl (Upper Peninsula) Jan. 16-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Nov. 8. Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 20. At all times. Until 1905. Dec. 1-Oct. 20. May 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Minnesota ² (1899.)	Deer (except first 20 days in November) Moose and caribou with antlers (except 5 days, Nov. 5-10). Moose and caribou without antlers Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant) Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, turtle dove, snipe. Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years Upland plover, woodcock Wild duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl Deer Quail or partridge, wild turkey Turtle or mourning dove, starling (field lark) Deer (under 1 year of age protected at all times) Quail (Virginia partridge), ruffed grouse (pheasant or partridge), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey. Turtle dove, meadow lark, plover, woodcock Wild duck Deer, antelope, mountain goat Moose, elk Bison or buffalo, mountain sheep Grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen or sage hen, pheasant or partridge. Quail, Chinese pheasants Wild duck, goose, brant, swan Deer, elk, antelope Quail, wild turkey Ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, sharp-tailed, dusky, and other grouse. Turtle dove Wild mallard duck, wood duck, teal, shoveler or spoonbill, canvasback, widgeon or baldpate, gadwall or gray duck, dusky or black duck, buffle-headed or butter-ball duck, pin or sprig tail, ruddy or turkey-tail duck, goose, brant.	Nov. 21-Nov. 1. Nov. 10-Nov. 5. At all times. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Nov. 1-Sept. 1. Until Sept. 1, 1904. Oct. 31-July 4. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Sept. 15. May 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Sept. 15. Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-Aug. 1. Apr. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 15-Sept. 15. At all times. Dec. 15-Aug. 15. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1.
Mississippi ³ (1892.)	Deer Quail or partridge, wild turkey Turtle or mourning dove, starling (field lark)	Mar. 1-Sept. 15. May 1-Oct. 1. Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
Missouri (1895.)	Deer (under 1 year of age protected at all times) Quail (Virginia partridge), ruffed grouse (pheasant or partridge), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey. Turtle dove, meadow lark, plover, woodcock Wild duck Deer, antelope, mountain goat Moose, elk Bison or buffalo, mountain sheep Grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen or sage hen, pheasant or partridge. Quail, Chinese pheasants Wild duck, goose, brant, swan Deer, elk, antelope Quail, wild turkey Ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, sharp-tailed, dusky, and other grouse. Turtle dove Wild mallard duck, wood duck, teal, shoveler or spoonbill, canvasback, widgeon or baldpate, gadwall or gray duck, dusky or black duck, buffle-headed or butter-ball duck, pin or sprig tail, ruddy or turkey-tail duck, goose, brant.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 15-Sept. 15. At all times. Dec. 15-Aug. 15. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1.
Montana (1898.)	Deer, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, yellow-hammer, woodcock. Sage cock (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Elko, Eureka, Lander, and Humboldt counties, Mar. 1-July 1. Plover, snipe, curlew, mud hen, sandhill crane, wood duck, teal, mallard, or other ducks, wild goose, brant, swan.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 15. Mar. 1-Aug. 15. Apr. 1-Sept. 15.
Nebraska	Deer, elk, antelope Quail, wild turkey Ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, sharp-tailed, dusky, and other grouse. Turtle dove Wild mallard duck, wood duck, teal, shoveler or spoonbill, canvasback, widgeon or baldpate, gadwall or gray duck, dusky or black duck, buffle-headed or butter-ball duck, pin or sprig tail, ruddy or turkey-tail duck, goose, brant.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. At all times. May 1-Sept. 1.
Nevada (1895-1897.)	Deer, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, yellow-hammer, woodcock. Sage cock (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Elko, Eureka, Lander, and Humboldt counties, Mar. 1-July 1. Plover, snipe, curlew, mud hen, sandhill crane, wood duck, teal, mallard, or other ducks, wild goose, brant, swan.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 15. Mar. 1-Aug. 15. Apr. 1-Sept. 15.
New Hampshire..	Deer, moose, caribou Gray squirrel, raccoon Hare, rabbit Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock Pheasant, black game, capercaillie, sharp-tail grouse.. Plover, yellow-legs, sandpiper, rail, duck (except shel-drake). (¹ Beach birds' may be shot in Rockingham County after July 15.)	Dec. 1-Sept. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 15. Apr. 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 15-Sept. 15. Until Sept. 15, 1901. Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
New Jersey (1900.)	Deer, 3 years Squirrels (gray, black, fox), hare, or rabbit Quail (partridge), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant), English pheasant.	Until Mar. 24, 1902. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 1.

¹Deer and elk protected until January 1, 1903, in the following counties: Alcona, Allegan, Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Ottawa, St. Clair, Sanilac, and Tuscola.²Deer, moose, and caribou may be had in possession for certain purposes 5 days and game birds 10 days after close of open season.³County laws in force.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
New Jersey----- (1900.)	Ring-necked pheasant, 3 years----- Dove, grass or upland plover----- Woodcock----- Gray snipe (English or Wilson snipe)----- Reedbird, rail-bird, marsh hen----- Duck, goose, brant, or other web-footed wild fowl----- Deer, antelope, mountain sheep—all with horns (except in counties named below).	Until Mar. 24, 1902. Oct. 1-Aug. 1. {Dec. 11-July 1. {Aug. 1-Oct. 1. {Jan. 1-Mar. 1. {May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 2-Aug. 25. May 2-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
New Mexico-----	Elk, 5 years----- Mountain goat----- Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey (except in counties named below). In counties of Colfax, Guadalupe, Rio Arriba, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos, and Union, all game-----Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Until Mar. 16, 1904. At all times. Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
New York----- (1900.)	Pheasants (Chinese or Mongolian) 5 years----- (See special laws for Long Island below). Deer (except in counties of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster, where protected until 1902, and except fawns, protected at all times). Elk, moose, caribou, antelope----- Squirrel (black or gray)----- Hare, rabbit—only in counties of Albany, Columbia, Erie, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Livingston, Monroe, Orange, Orleans, Schoharie, Steuben, Ulster, and Wyoming. Richmond County, Dec. 31-Nov. 2; Oneida and Sullivan counties, Feb. 15-Sept. 16. (Unprotected in rest of State except on Long Island.) Quail (except in counties of Genesee, Montgomery, Rensselaer, and Richmond, where protected until 1903.) Grouse (except in Sullivan and Ulster counties, Dec. 16-Oct. 1, and in Rensselaer County, where protected until 1903.) Dove----- Pheasants (Mongolian ring-necked)----- Woodcock (except in Clinton, Essex, Fulton, Hamilton, and Warren counties, Dec. 16-Aug. 16; Oneida County, Nov. 16-Sept. 1; Richmond County, Jan. 1-July 4, and Ulster County, Dec. 16-Oct. 1; in Rensselaer County until 1903.) Plover, surf bird, Wilson's or English snipe, bay snipe, curlew, rail, water chicken, mud hen, gallinule, bittern, grebe, or shore bird. Web-footed wild fowl-----	Until Mar. 10, 1902. Nov. 16-Sept. 1. At all times. Dec. 16-Sept. 1. Dec. 16-Sept. 2. Dec. 16-Nov. 1. Dec. 16-Sept. 16. At all times. Until 1905. Dec. 16-Sept. 16, May 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 30-Sept. 1.
Long Island-----	Deer shooting permitted only on first two Wednesdays and Fridays of November. Squirrel (black or gray) hare, rabbit----- Quail, grouse, woodcock----- Pheasants (English or Mongolian ring-necked), in Suffolk County only-----Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Plover, ring-neck, killdeer, oxeye, curlew, Wilson's or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, surf snipe, winter snipe, yellow-legs, willet, dowitcher, short necks, sandpiper, rail, bittern. Meadow hen, mud hen, gallinule, grebe----- Web-footed wild fowl-----	Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-Nov. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Dec. 15-Aug. 16. May 1-Oct. 1. Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
North Carolina... (1883-1899.)	Deer (see exceptions) <i>Exceptions:</i> Bertie-----Feb. 1-Aug. 1 Caldwell-----Until March, 1905 Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, Richmond, Swain,-----Feb. 15-Aug. 15. Clay, Macon-----Until 1902 Currituck (on North River side of Poplar Brand township)-----Mar. 1-Sept. 21 Dare-----Mar. 1-Oct. 15 Hyde (except near Mattamuskeet Lake), Tyrrell,-----Feb. 15-Aug. 1. Pender-----Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Vance-----Mar. 15-Oct. 15 Columbus, Johnston, Montgomery, and all the counties east of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. (except New Hanover and such as are mentioned above)-----Unprotected Squirrel: Bertie, Martin-----Mar. 1-Aug. 15 Pasquotank-----Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Vance-----Mar. 15-Oct. 15	

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
North Carolina... (1883-1899.)	<p>Opossum: Allamance, Anson, Caswell, Chatham, Franklin, Gaston, Guilford, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Moore, Orange, Wake, and Warren..... Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Vance..... Mar. 15-Oct. 15</p> <p>Quail or partridge (see exceptions).....</p> <p>Exceptions: Beaufort, Hyde..... Mar. 20-Oct. 15 Bertie, Granville, New Hanover, Richmond, Apr. 1-Oct. 15 Cabarrus..... Mar. 15-Nov. 15 Camden, Dare, Tyrrell..... Mar. 1-Oct. 15 Currituck..... Apr. 1-Dec. 1 Davidson..... Apr. 1-Oct. 1 Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Wilson, Feb. 1-Nov. 15 Pasquotank..... Mar. 15-Dec. 1 Randolph..... Mar. 1-Nov. 15 Rowan..... Feb. 15-Nov. 15 Warren..... Mar. 15-Oct. 10 Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Dare, Graham, Jones, Macon, Onslow, Swain, Tyr- rell..... Unprotected Pheasant: Cherokee County only..... May 10-Oct. 10 Wild turkey (see exceptions).....</p> <p>Exceptions: Bertie, Martin (male birds)..... May 1-Jan. 1 Chatham..... Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Cherokee..... May 10-Oct. 10 Davidson..... Mar. 1-Nov. 15 Macon..... May 1-Oct. 15 Pender..... Feb. 1-Oct. 1 Randolph..... Feb. 1-Dec. 1 Stanly..... At all times Warren..... Mar. 15-Oct. 10 Carteret, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Graham, Jones, Macon, Mont- gomery, Onslow, Swain, Tyrrell. Unprotected</p> <p>Dove (see exceptions).....</p> <p>Exceptions: Beaufort, Hyde..... Mar. 20-Oct. 15 Bertie, Davidson, Granville, New Hanover, Richmond..... Apr. 1-Oct. 15 Cabarrus..... Mar. 15-Nov. 15 Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Wil- son..... Feb. 1-Nov. 15 Vance..... Mar. 15-Oct. 15 Warren..... Mar. 15-Oct. 10 Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gra- ham, Jones, Macon, Montgomery, Moore (practically), Onslow, Pamlico, Swain, Tyr- rell, Wilson..... Unprotected</p> <p>Woodcock: Randolph..... Mar. 1-Nov. 15 Vance..... Mar. 15-Oct. 15</p> <p>Marsh hen, curlew, and other shore birds: New Hanover..... Apr. 1-Sept. 1 Vance..... Mar. 15-Oct. 15</p> <p>Wild fowl: Brunswick, New Hanover..... Mar. 10-Nov. 1 Carteret..... Jan. 1-Dec. 1 Currituck..... Apr. 1-Nov. 10 Vance..... Mar. 15-Oct. 15</p>	<p>Mar. 15-Nov. 1.</p> <p>Mar. 15-Nov. 1.</p> <p>Mar. 15-Nov. 1.</p>
North Dakota.... (1899.)	<p>Deer.....</p> <p>Elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep, ante- lope.....</p> <p>Quail, English or Chinese pheasant, wild swan, 6 years. Sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock.....</p> <p>Crane, wild goose, brant.....</p> <p>Wild duck.....</p> <p>Wild deer.....</p> <p>Squirrel, rabbit.....</p> <p>Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, plover, killdeer, woodcock, snipe, rail.....</p> <p>Coot or mud hen, wild duck.....</p> <p>English, Mongolian, and ring-necked pheasants.....</p>	<p>Dec. 10-Oct. 10. At all times.</p> <p>Until Aug. 21, 1905. Oct. 1-Aug. 20.</p> <p>May 1-Aug. 20. Jan. 1-Aug. 20. Dec. 16-Nov. 10. Dec. 2-Nov. 10. Dec. 2-Nov. 10. Dec. 2-Mar. 10. Apr. 11-Nov. 10. Dec. 16-Nov. 10.</p>
Ohio ¹ (1900.)		

¹ Close seasons for sale of game: Dove, Dec. 16-July 4; killdeer, plover, snipe, rail, May 16-Sept. 1; coot or mud hen, wild duck, Apr. 16-Sept. 1.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Oklahoma (1899.)	Deer, antelope..... Quail..... Prairie chicken, wild turkey..... Mongolian or other pheasants..... Grouse..... Dove, plover.....	At all times. Feb. 1-Oct. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Until Jan. 1, 1904. At all times. Jan. 1-Aug. 1. Nov. 1-July 15.
Oregon (1895-1899.)	Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times), moose, mountain sheep..... Elk..... Silver-gray squirrel (<i>Sciurus fessor</i>)..... Quail or partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant or Mongolian pheasant, see p. 16 (Mongolian pheas- ants protected in Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine counties until 1902). Wild turkey, English partridge, 5 years..... Jacksnipe..... Mallard, wood duck, widgeon, teal, spoonbill, gray, black, sprig-tail, canvasback duck, wild swan. East of Cascades: Quail or 'bob-white' protected at all times; grouse, Nov. 1-Aug. 1; prairie chickens, Nov. 15-Sept. 1; Mongolian pheasants protected at all times.	Until 1910. Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Until Feb. 1, 1904. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 15-Sept. 1.
Pennsylvania (1897.)	Deer, elk..... Squirrel (black, gray, or fox)..... Hare, rabbit..... Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey..... Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years.... Woodcock..... Upland or grass plover..... Rail, reedbird..... Web-footed wild fowl.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Dec. 16-Oct. 15. Dec. 16-Nov. 1. Dec. 16-Oct. 15. Until May 27, 1902. (Dec. 16-July 1) Aug. 1-Oct. 15. Jan. 1-July 15. Dec. 1-Sept. 1. May 1-Sept. 1.
Rhode Island (1900.)	Deer, 5 years..... Gray squirrel, rabbit, hare..... Quail or bob-white, ruffed grouse or partridge, wood- cock..... Pheasant (except ruffed grouse), 5 years..... Dove..... Plover, snipe, sandpiper, peep, sanderling, greater and lesser yellow-legs, curlew, rail. Wild duck, goose, brant.....	Until Feb. 1, 1905. Jan. 1-Oct. 15. Dec. 16-Oct. 15. Until Oct. 1, 1905. At all times. Dec. 16-July 15.
South Carolina	Deer (see exceptions)..... <i>Exceptions:</i> Berkeley, Clarendon, Colleton, Dar- lington, Georgetown, Horry, Kershaw, Marlboro, Marion, and Williamsburg..... Feb. 1-Aug. 1 Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock... Mongolian or ring-neck pheasants, 10 years..... Dove.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 15. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 1-Nov. 1. Until Dec. 22, 1903.
South Dakota (1899.)	Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep..... Quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock..... Plover, curlew..... Wild crane, duck, goose, brant.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. May 15-Sept. 1. May 1-Sept. 1.
Tennessee (1896-1899.)	Deer: Anderson, Cheatham, Coffee, Dickson, Fayette, Hamblen, Hardeman, Haywood, Houston, Jef- ferson, Knox, Lake, London, McMinn, Monroe, Obion, Roane, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trousdale, Williamson..... Jan. 1-Aug. 1 Carter, Johnson (by law of 1887), Sullivan. Pro- tected absolutely. Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Henry, Madison, Maury, Wilson..... Mar. 1-Sept. 1 Bledsoe, Cumberland, Dekalb, Fentress, Hamilton, Hancock, Johnson (by law of 1893), Montgomery, Morgan, Rhea, Unicoi, White..... Dec. 1-Oct. 1 Franklin..... Jan. 1-Oct. 1 Grainger, Lauderdale..... Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Hardin..... Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Shelby..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Warren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1 The restrictions on deer hunting in the remain- ing counties seem to be somewhat uncertain. Squirrel: (Shelby County only)..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1(?). Quail or partridge: Anderson, Blount, Cocke, Coffee, Dickson, Fay- ette, Hancock, Hardeman, Houston, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, London, McMinn, Monroe, Roane, Sevier, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Williamson. Mar. 1-Nov. 1(?) Bedford, until Feb. 10, 1902; Bradley, Greene, War- ren..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1	

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Tennessee (1896-1899.)	<p>Quail and partridge—Continued.</p> <p>Carter, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi. Apr. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Cheatham Mar. 1-Oct. 15</p> <p>Davidson, Lincoln, Madison Mar. 1-Sept. 15</p> <p>Dyer Apr. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Franklin Apr. 1-Dec. 1</p> <p>Gibson, Giles, Weakley, Wilson (law of 1899). Mar. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Grainger, Lauderdale Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Haywood, Marshall, Montgomery, Rutherford. Feb. 15-Nov. 16</p> <p>Maury Until Apr. 17, 1901</p> <p>Obion, Shelby Until Nov. 15, 1900</p> <p>Putnam Feb. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Robertson Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Trousdale Jan. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Washington Feb. 1-Nov. 16</p> <p>Wilson (law of 1897) Until Mar. 30, 1902</p> <p>The restrictions on quail shooting in the remaining counties seem to be somewhat uncertain.</p> <p>Grouse:</p> <p>Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Hamilton, Henry, Lincoln, Madison, Maury, Wilson. Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Bradley, Greene, Warren Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery Mar. 1-Oct. 15</p> <p>Grainger Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale. Until Apr. 21, 1904</p> <p>Shelby Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Pheasant:</p> <p>Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Maury, Wilson Mar. 1-Sept. 15</p> <p>Bradley, Greene, Warren Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Carter, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington. Apr. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery Mar. 1-Oct. 15</p> <p>Grainger Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Haywood Feb. 15-Nov. 16</p> <p>Putnam Feb. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale. Until Apr. 21, 1904</p> <p>Weakley Mar. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Chinese pheasant (except Warren County, until Feb. 12, 1903), English and other [imported] pheasants. Until Mar. 13, 1902.</p> <p>Turkey:</p> <p>Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Madison, Maury, Wilson. May 1-Sept. 15</p> <p>Bledsoe, Fentress, Rhea, White. May 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Carter, Greene, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington. Apr. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery Mar. 1-Oct. 15</p> <p>Franklin Apr. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Grainger, Lauderdale. Mar. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15</p> <p>Haywood Feb. 15-Nov. 16¹</p> <p>Lincoln Mar. 1-Sept. 15</p> <p>Morgan Dec. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Putnam Feb. 1-Oct. 1</p> <p>Robertson, Shelby Feb. 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Warren Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Weakley Mar. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Wilson (under 'other game birds') Apr. 1-Aug. 1</p> <p>Dove:</p> <p>Bradley, Greene. Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery Mar. 1-Aug. 1</p> <p>Wilson (laws of 1897, p. 423) Until Mar. 30, 1902</p> <p>Wilson (laws of 1899, p. 79) Apr. 1-Aug. 1</p> <p>Plover:</p> <p>Cheatham, Montgomery. May 1-Sept. 1</p> <p>Wilson (under 'other game birds') Apr. 1-Aug. 1</p> <p>Woodcock:</p> <p>Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Maury. Mar. 1-Sept. 15</p> <p>Bradley, Greene. Feb. 1-Nov. 1</p> <p>Carter, Hamilton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington. Apr. 1-Oct. 1</p>	

¹ An attempt is made to make the close season for turkey in this county May 1-Nov. 1. See Laws of 1897, p. 420.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons
Tennessee (1896-1899.)	Woodcock—Continued. Cheatham, Montgomery Mar. 1-Aug. 1 Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Haywood Feb. 15-Nov. 16 Robertson, Shelby Feb. 1-Sept. 15 Wilson Until Mar. 30, 1902 Snipe: Bedford, Davidson, Dyer, Giles, Lincoln, Madison, Maurry Mar. 1-Sept. 15 Bradley, Greene Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Cheatham, Montgomery May 1-Sept. 1 Hardin Mar. 15-Sept. 15 Robertson, Shelby Feb. 1-Sept. 1 Wilson Until Mar. 30, 1902 Duck: Cheatham, Montgomery May 1-Sept. 1 Grainger, Lauderdale Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Weakley Mar. 1-Nov. 1 Warren Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Wilson (under "other game birds") Apr. 1-Aug. 1	
Texas (1897.)	Deer Antelope, 5 years Quail or partridge Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse Wild turkey Pheasant (English or Mongolian), 5 years Deer Elk, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, antelope, quail (see exception), English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game animals, or game birds. <i>Exception:</i> Quail (Kane and Washington counties only) Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant. Mourning dove Snipe, duck, wild goose, brant, swan	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Until June, 1902. Mar. 15-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Until June, 1902. Nov. 1-Oct. 1. At all times.
Utah (1899.)	Elk, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, antelope, quail (see exception), English, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse, any introduced game animals, or game birds. <i>Exception:</i> Quail (Kane and Washington counties only) Mar. 1-Oct. 1 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant. Mourning dove Snipe, duck, wild goose, brant, swan	Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Dec. 1-July 1. Apr. 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 15-Mar. 1. Nov. 1-Oct. 22.
Vermont.....	Deer (with horns may be killed only during last ten days of October). Deer without horns, moose, caribou Rabbit, hare Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover (other than upland), woodcock, English snipe, wild duck, goose Pheasant, English partridge Introduced pheasants, by owners on inclosed lands Dove Upland plover	At all times. May 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 10. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Aug. 15.
Virginia ¹	Deer Quail or partridge : Accomac, King George, Lee, Northampton, Northumberland, Jan. 15-Nov. 15 Albemarle, Fauquier, Gloucester, Loudoun, Mathews, Prince William, Roanoke, Shenandoah, Wythe Jan. 1-Nov. 1 Alexandria, Bland, Buchanan, Campbell, Carroll, Charles City, Chesterfield, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Goochland, Grayson, Greene, James City, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Middlesex, Mont- gomery, New Kent, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pitt- sylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Rappahan- nock, Russell, Scott, Tazewell, Warwick, Wise, York (State law) Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Rockbridge Dec. 25-Nov. 1 Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Cumberland, Lancaster, Nottoway, Richmond, Feb. 1-Oct. 15 Amherst, Caroline, Charlotte, Dinwiddie, Essex, Franklin, Hanover, Henrico, King William, Nelson, Prince George, Pulaski, Smyth, Spott- sylvania, Stafford, Surry, Washington, West- moreland Feb. 1-Nov. 1 Appomattox Unprotected Bedford, Culpeper, Fairfax Jan. 15-Nov. 1 Clarke, Warren Dec. 25-Oct. 31 Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Floyd Feb. 1-Nov. 15 Fluvanna Jan. 15-Oct. 1 Frederick Jan. 15-Oct. 15 Frederick Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Until June, 1902. Mar. 15-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Aug. 1. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Until June, 1902. Nov. 1-Oct. 1. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 10. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 10. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 20-Oct. 1. Dec. 1-Oct. 10. At all times. Dec. 1-Aug. 15. Jan. 1-Aug. 15.

¹ Numerous local laws are in force, but only those relating to quail have been compiled to date.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Virginia	Quail or partridge—Continued. Greenville, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Southampton..... Feb. 15–Nov. 1 Halifax, King and Queen..... Feb. 15–Oct. 15 Henry..... Feb. 1–Oct. 25 Mecklenburg..... Mar. 1–Oct. 15 Rockingham..... Dec. 15–Oct. 15 Pheasants or ruffed grouse, wild turkey, west of Blue Ridge (except Rockbridge County)..... Feb. 1–Sept. 15. In Rockbridge and all counties east of Blue Ridge (except Fluvanna, Feb. 15–Oct. 15; Prince Ed- ward, Mar. 1–Oct. 15) English or Mongolian pheasants protected at all times in counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Culpeper, Fauquier, Highland, Loudoun, Louisa, Montgomery, Prince William, and Rock- bridge, and in city of Charlottesville. Woodcock (except Alexandria and Fairfax counties, Jan. 1–July 4)..... Apr. 1–Nov. 1. Marsh hen..... June 20–Jan. 1. Willet..... Jan. 1–July 15. Water fowl (except summer duck)..... May 1–Sept. 1. Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times)..... Dec. 15–Sept. 15. Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, moun- tain goat..... Nov. 1–Sept. 1.	
Washington (1897–1899.)	Bobwhite, California valley quail, mountain quail, oriental pheasants (bronze, Chinese, ¹ copper, golden, Mongolian, ¹ ring-necked, silver), 2 years. Partridge, grouse, sage hen, native pheasant, ptar- migan. Prairie chicken (protected in Kittitas and Klickitat counties until October, 1901). Plover, rail, sandhill crane, mallard, canvasback, widgeon, teal, wood duck, spoonbill, gray or black duck, sprigtail or other game duck, swan or other game waterfowl. Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times)..... Dec. 1–Aug. 15. Quail or Virginia partridge..... Dec. 1–Aug. 15. Ruffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken. Wild turkey..... Jan. 15–Sept. 15. Dove..... At all times. Woodcock..... Nov. 2–July 15. Snipe..... July 1–Mar. 1. Blue-winged teal, mallard, wood duck or other wild duck, goose, brant. Deer (in red coat, or fawn in spotted coat, protected at all times; all deer in Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties until Apr. 10, 1902) excepting first 20 days of November. Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian)..... Apr. 1–Oct. 1. Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or hen, pheasant, plover, woodcock, snipe (see also below). Turtle dove..... At all times. Wild duck, brant, or any aquatic fowl, except wild goose, but including snipe. Wild goose..... Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat..... May 1–Sept. 1. Moose, 3 years..... Dec. 1–Sept. 1. Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, prairie hen, pheas- ant. Sage chicken..... Oct. 15–July 15. Plover, snipe, green shank, tatter, godwit, curlew, avocet, or other wader, duck, goose, brant. Wild swan..... May 1–Sept. 1.	
West Virginia....	Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times)..... Dec. 15–Oct. 15. Quail or Virginia partridge..... Dec. 20–Nov. 1. Ruffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken. Wild turkey..... Dec. 15–Oct. 15. Dove..... Jan. 15–Sept. 15. Woodcock..... At all times. Snipe..... Nov. 2–July 15. Blue-winged teal, mallard, wood duck or other wild duck, goose, brant. Deer (in red coat, or fawn in spotted coat, protected at all times; all deer in Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties until Apr. 10, 1902) excepting first 20 days of November. Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian)..... July 1–Mar. 1. Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or hen, pheasant, plover, woodcock, snipe (see also below). Turtle dove..... Apr. 1–Oct. 1.	
Wisconsin (1898–99.)	Deer (in red coat, or fawn in spotted coat, protected at all times; all deer in Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties until Apr. 10, 1902) excepting first 20 days of November. Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian)..... Until Sept. 1, 1901. Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or hen, pheasant, plover, woodcock, snipe (see also below). Turtle dove..... Dec. 1–Sept. 1. Wild duck, brant, or any aquatic fowl, except wild goose, but including snipe. Wild goose..... At all times. Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat..... Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Moose, 3 years..... May 1–Sept. 1. Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, prairie hen, pheas- ant. Sage chicken..... Dec. 1–Sept. 1. Plover, snipe, green shank, tatter, godwit, curlew, avocet, or other wader, duck, goose, brant. Wild swan..... Oct. 15–July 15.	
Wyoming..... (1899.)	Deer (fawns protected at all times), mountain sheep (ewes and lambs protected at all times), mountain goat. Elk or wapiti, moose, caribou (cow or calf elk, moose, or caribou protected at all times), hare. Quail, English partridge, pheasant..... At all times. Grouse, prairie chicken..... Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Plover, duck..... Mar. 1–Sept. 1. Deer, elk, or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antel- ope or cabri (females of foregoing species protected at all times). Quail, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper..... Dec. 1–Sept. 15. Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken..... Jan. 1–Aug. 1. Duck..... Nov. 15–Oct. 1. Jan. 1–Sept. 1.	
British Columbia. (1898.)	Deer (fawns protected at all times), mountain sheep (ewes and lambs protected at all times), mountain goat. Elk or wapiti, moose, caribou (cow or calf elk, moose, or caribou protected at all times), hare. Quail, English partridge, pheasant..... At all times. Grouse, prairie chicken..... Jan. 1–Sept. 1. Plover, duck..... Mar. 1–Sept. 1. Deer, elk, or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antel- ope or cabri (females of foregoing species protected at all times). Quail, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper..... Dec. 1–Sept. 15. Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken..... Jan. 1–Aug. 1. Duck..... Nov. 15–Oct. 1. Jan. 1–Sept. 1.	
Manitoba (1900.)	Deer, elk, or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antel- ope or cabri (females of foregoing species protected at all times). Quail, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper..... Jan. 1–Aug. 1. Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken..... Nov. 15–Oct. 1. Duck..... Jan. 1–Sept. 1.	

¹ Except in Skamania County.

Close seasons—Continued.

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
New Brunswick.. (1899.)	Deer, moose, caribou (see exceptions)..... <i>Exceptions:</i> Cow and calf moose protected at all times; all moose and caribou west of river St. John protected until Sept. 15, 1902. Partridge..... Pheasant..... Snipe, woodcock, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, goose, brant.	Jan. 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 1-Sept. 15. At all times. Dec. 2-Sept. 1.
Newfoundland ... (1899.)	Elk, moose..... Caribou..... Hare, rabbit..... Ptarmigan or willow grouse (partridge), other grouse, plover, snipe, curlew, or 'other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese).' (For Keewatin see below.)	Until Jan. 1, 1906. {Feb. 1-July 16. {Oct. 1-Oct. 21. Mar. 1-Sept. 16. Jan. 12-Sept. 16.
Northwest Terri- tories. (1899.)	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope..... Mountain sheep, mountain goat..... Buffalo..... Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken..... Snipe, sandpiper, wild duck.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1. Dec. 15-Oct. 1. At all times. Dec. 15-Sept. 15. May 5-Aug. 23.
Unorganized Ter- ritories (Kee- watin, etc.). (1894.)	Deer, elk or wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Musk ox..... Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken..... Duck, goose, swan.....	{Apr. 1-July 15. {Oct. 1-Dec. 1. Mar. 20-Oct. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 15-Sept. 1.
Nova Scotia..... (1896)	Red deer, elk..... Moose..... Caribou..... Rabbit, hare (except jack rabbit and Newfoundland hare, which are protected at all times). Spruce partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, blackcock, capercaillie, 'chukor' partridge, pheasant.	Until 1904. Jan. 1-Sept. 15. Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Feb. 1-Oct. 1. At all times.
Ontario..... (1900)	Canada and ruffed grouse (partridge)..... Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck. Deer (young protected at all times)..... Moose, caribou, or reindeer..... Elk or wapiti..... Hare, squirrel (black and gray)..... Quail..... Grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, other 'shore' birds or 'waders.' Wild turkey..... Prairie fowl, English and Mongolian pheasants..... Goose, swan..... Ducks and 'other waterfowl' (except geese and swans).	Until Oct. 1, 1901. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 16-Nov. 1. Until Nov. 1, 1903. ¹ At all times. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Dec. 16-Oct. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Until Oct. 15, 1905. Until Sept. 15, 1905. May 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 1.
Quebec ² (1899.)	Zone 1. Deer, moose. (See exceptions). <i>Exceptions:</i> In Ottawa and Pontiac counties Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Cow moose and fawns..... Caribou (fawns protected at all times)..... Hare..... Bear..... Birch, or swamp partridge..... White partridge or ptarmigan..... Plover, woodcock, snipe, curlew, tatter, sandpiper..... Bufflehead or pied duck..... Widgeon, teal, wild-duck (except sheldrake) Zone 2. Close seasons same as in zone 1, except as follows: Caribou..... Hare..... Birch, or swamp partridge..... White partridge or ptarmigan.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. At all times. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. July 1-Aug. 20. Dec. 15-Sept. 1. Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Apr. 15-Sept. 1. Apr. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Sept. 1. Mar. 1-Oct. 15. Feb. 1-Sept. 15. Mar. 1-Nov. 15.

¹ Open season Nov. 1-15, 1900, and every third year thereafter.² Zone No. 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the river Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the part of said counties east and north of the Saguenay.

DIVERSITY IN SEASONS.

The foregoing table shows that the greatest diversity exists in the close seasons prescribed by the various States. In order to emphasize this more strongly and to facilitate comparison of close seasons in contiguous States, a table has been prepared in which the States are arranged geographically in three groups according to the Hallock code as explained below. This table will be found at the end of the bulletin. A special table has also been made showing the close seasons and the number of days in the open seasons in the case of four typical kinds of game—big game, represented by deer; upland game birds, by quail; wading birds (including 'shore birds'), by woodcock; and waterfowl, by ducks (see p. 31-32).

DEER.

Deer are protected absolutely in seven States, and are apparently without protection in Delaware and Kansas. The open seasons in the rest of the Union vary in length from ten days in Vermont and three weeks in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, to six months in Arkansas. They begin at various dates from July 15 to November 10, but usually close before January 1, except in some of the Southern States—South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kentucky. (See Pl. III).

QUAIL.

At present quail are protected absolutely in six States. The open seasons are usually shorter than in the case of any other birds, the average for the Northern States being two to three months and for the Southern States four to five. In the Northern States the open seasons vary from twenty-one days in Ohio to four months in Vermont. They begin in October or November (except in New Hampshire, Vermont, and South Dakota) and close before January 1 (except in the District of Columbia). In the South and West, however, they extend to March 1 (in Mississippi to May 1), except in New Mexico, Idaho, and Oregon, where shooting after the first of the year is prohibited. (See Pl. IV).

WOODCOCK.

Woodcock do not occur west of the Great Plains. In the South they are almost entirely without protection, while in the North the open seasons, as compared with those for quail, show great irregularity, and range from three to five months in length. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland shooting is permitted during the month of July, and in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Kentucky until after the 1st of January. Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, and all but three of the Southern States apparently extend no protection to these birds. (See Pl. V.)

The lack of adequate protection is even more marked in the case of other wading birds. Plover, snipe, or rail have close seasons in about

NORTHERN STATES												
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Maine												
New Hampshire												
Vermont												
Massachusetts												
Rhode Island												
Connecticut												
New York												
New Jersey												
Pennsylvania												
Delaware												
Maryland ¹												
District of Columbia												
Virginia ¹												
West Virginia												
Kentucky												
Ohio												
Michigan												
Indiana												
Illinois												
Wisconsin												
Minnesota												
Iowa												
Missouri												
Kansas												
Nebraska												
South Dakota												
North Dakota												
Montana												
Wyoming												
Colorado												
SOUTHERN STATES												
North Carolina ¹												
South Carolina												
Georgia												
Florida												
Alabama												
Mississippi												
Tennessee ¹												
Arkansas												
Louisiana												
Texas												
Oklahoma												
New Mexico												
Arizona												
PACIFIC STATES												
California												
Nevada												
Utah												
Idaho												
Oregon												
Washington												

DIAGRAM SHOWING OPEN SEASONS FOR DEER IN 1900.

The shaded areas show the months when shooting is permitted; the unshaded areas, the time when deer are protected by law. ¹ Seasons vary in different counties.

NORTHERN STATES												
	JAN.	FEB	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Maine.....												
New Hampshire.....												
Vermont.....												
Massachusetts.....												
Rhode Island.....												
Connecticut.....												
New York.....												
New Jersey.....												
Pennsylvania.....												
Delaware.....												
Maryland ¹												
District of Columbia.....												
Virginia ¹												
West Virginia.....												
Kentucky.....												
Ohio.....												
Michigan.....												
Indiana.....												
Illinois.....												
Wisconsin.....												
Minnesota.....												
Iowa.....												
Missouri.....												
Kansas.....												
Nebraska.....												
South Dakota.....												
North Dakota.....												
Montana.....												
Wyoming.....												
Colorado.....												
SOUTHERN STATES												
North Carolina ¹												
South Carolina.....												
Georgia.....												
Florida.....												
Alabama.....												
Mississippi.....												
Tennessee ¹												
Arkansas.....												
Louisiana.....												
Texas.....												
Oklahoma.....												
New Mexico.....												
Arizona.....												
PACIFIC STATES												
California.....												
Nevada.....												
Utah.....												
Idaho.....												
Oregon.....												
Washington.....												

DIAGRAM SHOWING OPEN SEASONS FOR QUAIL IN 1900.

The shaded areas show the months when shooting is permitted; the unshaded areas, the time when the birds are protected by law. Spring shooting is prohibited in practically all of the Northern States, in New Mexico, and several of the Pacific States. ¹Seasons vary in different counties.

thirty States, but no protection is afforded these or other shore birds in the South, except in Oklahoma and a few counties of Tennessee. South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada protect curlew; North and South Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, and Washington protect cranes, but only six States—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Illinois, and Wyoming—protect shore birds in general. In these six States the close seasons are short, varying from two months and a half in Massachusetts to six months in Rhode Island; the open seasons begin from July 15 to September 1, and as a rule continue until the first of the following April or May. No game is more in need of protection than shore birds, and unless close seasons are more generally observed, the effect of unrestricted slaughter will soon be apparent.

DUCKS.

Comparison of the diagrams showing open seasons for ducks and quail brings out the great disparity in the protection afforded these two kinds of birds. Notwithstanding their abundance in many localities, waterfowl are in great need of protection, but receive comparatively little, and in nine States apparently none at all at the present time. With few exceptions the open seasons begin the 1st of September and extend to the 1st of April or May—a period of seven or eight months, or nearly three times as long as the average quail season in the North. In New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Kentucky, North Dakota, Idaho, and Washington the seasons open as early as August, but, on the other hand, in Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota they close before the end of the year, and thus do away with spring shooting. The shortest open season (53 days) is that of Ohio. (See Pl. VI.)

Close and open seasons for deer, quail, woodcock, and ducks in 1900.

NORTHERN STATES.

State.	Close seasons.				Open seasons in days.			
	Deer.	Quail.	Woodcock.	Ducks.	Deer.	Quail.	Woodcock.	Ducks.
Maine	Dec. 15-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	May 1-Sept. 1	75	61	77	242
New Hampshire.	Dec. 1-Sept. 15 ¹	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Aug. 1	77	91	91	184
Vermont	Nov. 1-Oct. 22	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	10	122	122	122
Massachusetts.	Until Nov. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	May 20-Sept. 1	0	61	61	261
Rhode Island	Until Feb. 1, 1905.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	0	62	62	138
Connecticut.	Until Oct. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	0	61	61	242
New York....	Nov. 16-Sept. 1	Dec. 16-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 16	Apr. 30-Sept. 1	76	45	91	241
New Jersey.	Until Mar. 24, 1902.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 11-Oct. 1 ²	May 2-Sept. 1	0	61	102	243
Pennsylvania.	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Dec. 16-Oct. 15 ²	May 1-Sept. 1	30	62	93	242
Delaware ....	.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	.....	Apr. 15-Oct. 1	365	47	365	196
Maryland ¹	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25 ² -Nov. 1	Apr. 10-Nov. 1	153	54	85	160

¹ See special county regulations, pp. 19-21.

² Except month of July.

Close and open seasons for deer, quail, woodcock, and ducks in 1900—Continued.

NORTHERN STATES—Continued.

State.	Close seasons.				Open seasons in days.			
	Deer.	Quail.	Woodcock.	Ducks.	Deer.	Quail.	Woodcock.	Ducks.
District of Columbia.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 15-July 15	May 1-Sept. 1	122	92	184	242
Virginia.	Jan. 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Apr. 1-Nov. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	139	78	151	242
West Virginia.	Dec. 15-Oct. 15	Dec. 20-Nov. 1	Nov. 2-July 15	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	61	49	110	182
Kentucky.	Mar. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Feb. 1-June 20	Apr. 1-Aug. 15	181	47	226	229
Ohio.	Dec. 16-Nov. 10	Dec. 2-Nov. 10	Dec. 2-Nov. 10	Dec. 2-Nov. 10 ¹	36	22	22	53
Michigan.	Dec. 1-Nov. 8	Dec. 1-Oct. 20	Dec. 1-Oct. 20	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	23	42	42	153
Indiana.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 1-July 1	Apr. 15-Sept. 1	92	52	184	226
Illinois.	Until Apr. 13, 1904.	Dec. 20-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 15-Sept. 1	0	49	91	226
Wisconsin.	Except Nov. 1-21.	Until Sept. 1901.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	20	0	91	122
Minnesota.	Except Nov. 1-21.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Oct. 31-July 4	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	20	61	120	122
Iowa.	Protected at all times.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-July 10	Apr. 15-Sept. 1	0	61	175	226
Missouri.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	92	61	153	182
Kansas.	-----	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	-----	-----	365	61	365	365
Nebraska.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	-----	May 1-Sept. 1	61	61	365	242
S. Dakota.	Jan. 1-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	78	122	122	242
N. Dakota.	Dec. 10-Oct. 10	Until Aug. 21, 1905.	Oct. 1-Aug. 20	Jan. 1-Aug. 20	61	0	42	134
Montana.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Protected at all times.	-----	May 1-Sept. 1	122	0	-----	242
Wyoming.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Protected at all times.	-----	May 1-Sept. 1	91	0	-----	242
Colorado.	Nov. 6-Aug. 15	Protected at all times.	-----	Apr. 16-Sept. 1	83	0	-----	227

SOUTHERN STATES.

N. Carolina.	Dec. 31-Oct. 1	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	-----	Nov. 10-Apr. 1 ²	91	134	365	151
S. Carolina.	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1	Apr. 1-Nov. 1	-----	153	151	151	365
Georgia.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	-----	-----	122	134	365	365
Florida.	Feb. 1-Oct. 1	Mar. 1-Nov. 1	-----	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	123	120	365	182
Alabama.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Mar. 2-Nov. 15	Mar. 2-Nov. 15	-----	122	107	107	365
Mississippi.	Mar. 1-Sept. 15	May 1-Oct. 1	-----	-----	167	212	365	365
Tennessee ³ .	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	Mar. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 1-Sept. 15	May 1-Sept. 1	153	120	167	242
Arkansas.	Feb. 1-Aug. 1	Mar. 1-Oct. 1	-----	-----	184	151	365	365
Louisiana.	Feb. 15-Sept. 15	Mar. 1-Oct. 1	-----	Apr. 1-Sept. 1	153	151	365	212
Texas.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Mar. 15-Oct. 1	-----	-----	122	165	365	365
Oklahoma.	Protected at all times.	Feb. 1-Oct. 15	-----	-----	0	109	365	365
New Mexico.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	-----	-----	92	92	-----	365
Arizona.	Dec. 15-Aug. 1	Mar. 1-Oct. 15	-----	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	136	137	-----	182

PACIFIC STATES.

California.	Oct. 15-July 15	⁴ Mar. 1-Oct. 1	-----	Mar. 1-Oct. 1	92	151	-----	151
Nevada.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Mar. 15-Sept. 15	Mar. 15-Sept. 15	Apr. 1-Sept. 15	122	151	151	198
Utah.	Nov. 1-Oct. 1	³ Mar. 1-Oct. 1	-----	(Apr. 1-Sept. 15) (Dec. 15-Mar. 1)	31	³ 151	-----	122
Idaho.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	-----	Mar. 1-Aug. 15	122	30	-----	198
Oregon.	Nov. 1-July 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	-----	Mar. 15-Sept. 1	109	61	-----	195
Washington.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Until Oct. 15, 1901.	-----	Mar. 1-Aug. 15	91	0	-----	198

¹ Except Mar. 10-Apr. 11.² Currituck County.³ County regulations.⁴ Mountain quail Feb. 15-Sept. 1.

NORTHERN STATES

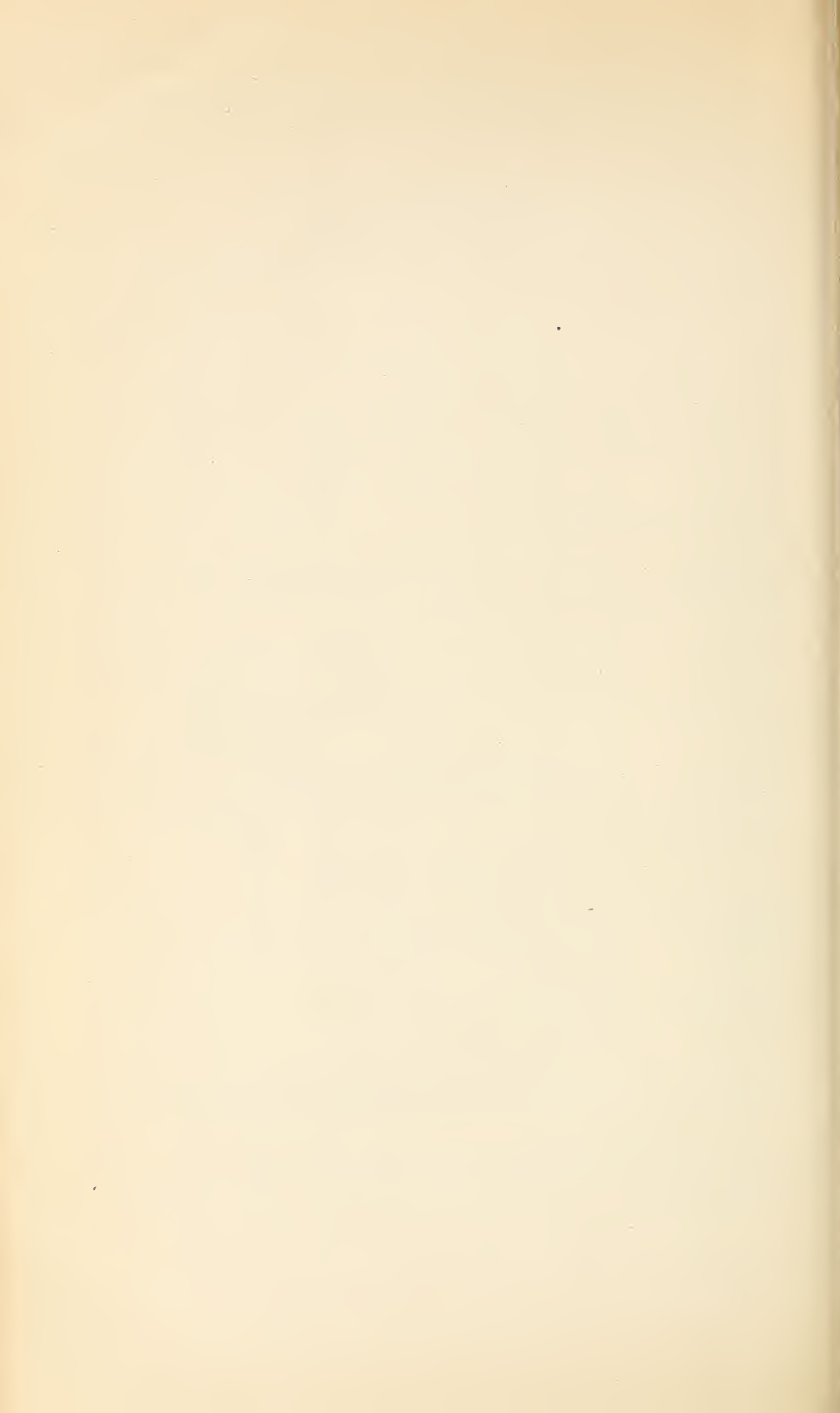
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Maine.....												
New Hampshire.....												
Vermont.....												
Massachusetts.....												
Rhode Island.....												
Connecticut.....												
New York.....												
New Jersey.....												
Pennsylvania.....												
Delaware.....												
Maryland.....												
District of Columbia.....												
Virginia.....												
West Virginia.....												
Kentucky.....												
Ohio.....												
Michigan.....												
Indiana.....												
Illinois.....												
Wisconsin.....												
Minnesota.....												
Iowa.....												
Missouri.....												
Kansas.....												
Nebraska.....												
South Dakota.....												
North Dakota.....												

SOUTHERN STATES

North Carolina.....												
South Carolina.....												
Georgia.....												
Florida.....												
Alabama.....												
Mississippi.....												
Tennessee.....												
Arkansas.....												
Louisiana.....												
Texas.....												
Oklahoma.....												

DIAGRAM SHOWING OPEN SEASONS FOR WOODCOCK IN 1900.

The shaded areas show the months when shooting is permitted; the unshaded areas, the time when the birds are protected by law. Seasons vary in different counties in Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee.



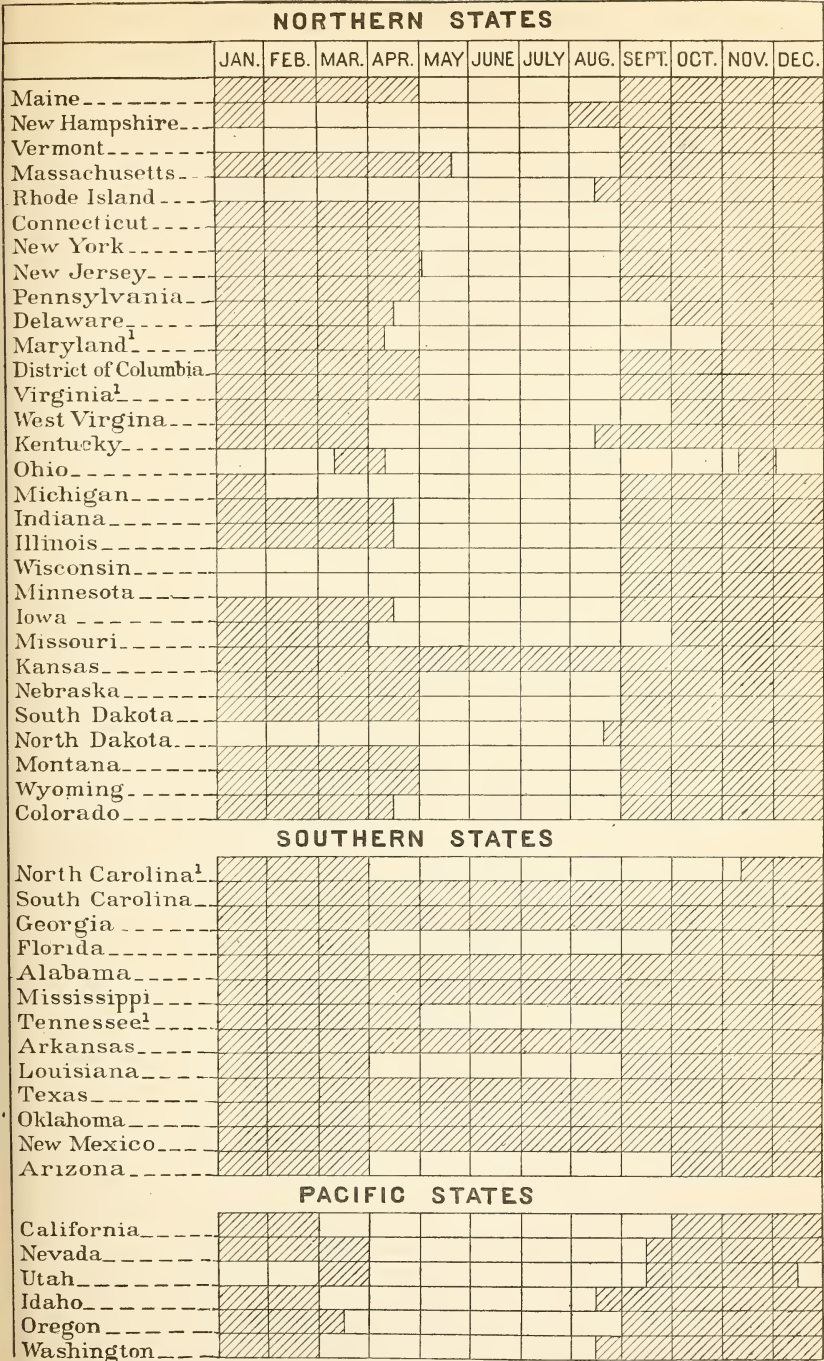


DIAGRAM SHOWING OPEN SEASONS FOR DUCKS IN 1900.

The shaded areas show the months when shooting is permitted ; the unshaded areas, the time when the birds are protected by law. Note that spring shooting is prohibited in Vermont, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. ¹ Seasons vary in different counties.

The diversity of season here shown emphasizes the importance of securing greater uniformity of action on the part of neighboring States. Twenty-five years ago the International Association for the Protection of Game published a comparative table of game laws, clearly illustrating the diversity which existed in 1874. The need of uniformity in seasons has been generally recognized in recent years, but little has actually been accomplished toward bringing about the desired result.

A STEP TOWARD UNIFORMITY—THE HALLOCK CODE.

Of the various schemes proposed for uniform game laws, that suggested by Mr. Charles Hallock in 1897 deserves especial attention. In an address before the National Game, Bird, and Fish Protective Association¹ he advocated a code of cooperative legislation, in accordance with which the United States was to be divided into three 'concessions'² in each of which the laws were to be as uniform as possible, the open seasons identical, and protection was to be accorded to insectivorous birds, but withheld from a few species considered injurious.

The feature of special interest in this connection is the simple manner in which the States were grouped together. The three concessions were named Northern, Southern, and Pacific, and as originally proposed were limited as follows: All of the region west of the crest of the Rocky Mountains was included in the Pacific, while all that east of this range was divided at latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ into a Northern and a Southern concession. This division, however, had the disadvantage of cutting through Colorado and New Mexico, thus giving each a double set of laws. Moreover, the Pacific concession extended from Puget Sound to the Mexican boundary and embraced wide extremes of climate. The scheme has therefore been slightly modified, for present purposes, by extending the Northern concession over the whole of Colorado and allowing the Southern to include not only all New Mexico, but also Arizona (see Pl. VII). This places all the region south of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ (except part of southern California) in one division. All the States north of this line with these exceptions belong to the Northern or Southern concessions, while California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington form the Pacific. For a simple division, this seems to meet all requirements fairly well; and while it may not be practicable to secure identical laws in all the States in each group, a strong effort should at least be made to have the close seasons correspond as nearly as possible.

¹ Western Field and Stream, Vol. I, pp. 232-234, 1897.

² 'We call it 'concession,' because it is based on compromise and reciprocity.'—Hallock.

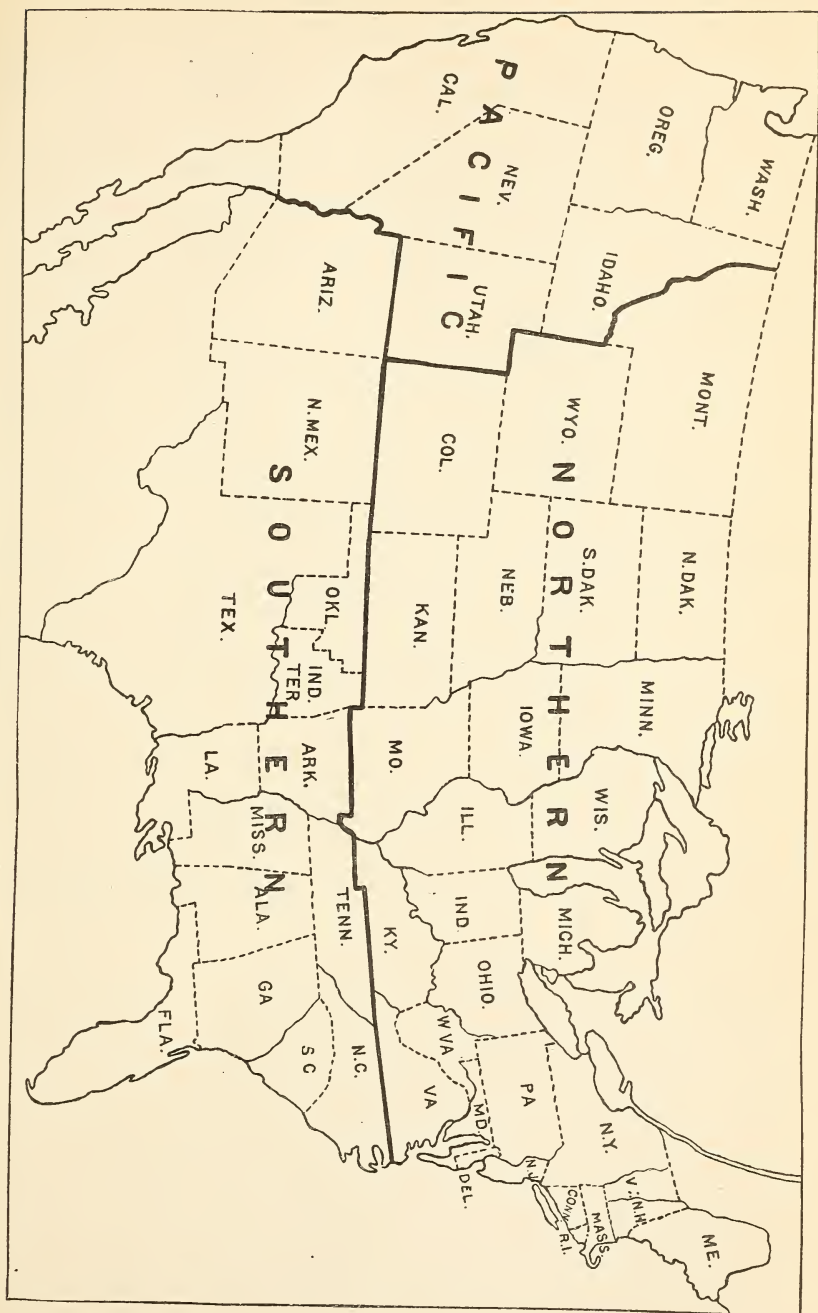
LIMITS OF GAME BAGS.

Besides giving opportunity for recuperation by game animals and birds by establishing closed seasons for part of the year or for a term of years, twenty-one States have attempted to prevent the wanton destruction by limiting the amount of game which may be killed in a day or season. These States comprise the northern tier, from Maine to Washington, and Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Florida, Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon. The restrictions have been placed mainly on big game and upland game birds, but in a few cases they have been extended to woodcock, rail, and wild fowl. In Colorado and North Dakota practically all the game of the State is limited, while in Iowa, Oregon, and South Dakota the limit applies to game birds, but not to big game. Michigan, Utah, and Wisconsin limit only the number of deer, five being allowed each hunter in Michigan, two in Utah, and two in Wisconsin. The highest limit for big game is in Montana, where six deer, antelope, or mountain goats may be killed in a season. The maximum for any species of game bird in a day is 75 rail in Connecticut, but the usual limit is 25 or 50.

Limits of a similar character and for the same object are also placed by several States on the number of birds which may be shipped at one time or in one season, usually corresponding to the number that may be killed, but seldom, in any event, exceeding 50 at a time. Florida prescribes the limit not only for each person, but also for each party, in order to prevent evasion of the law by several persons hunting together. Thus, four wild turkeys may be killed in a day by one person, but not more than six by a party. The following table, which is compiled from 'Game Laws in Brief,' shows the details of these restrictions:

Limits of game bags.

State.	Game.	Number.
Colorado	Deer, antelope	2 in 1 season.
	Elk	1 in 1 season.
	Duck	50 in 1 day; 100 in possession at one time.
	Other birds	25 in 1 day; 50 in possession at one time.
Connecticut	Ruffed grouse	5 in 1 day; 36 in 1 year.
	Rail	75 in 1 day.
Florida	Deer	5 in 1 year—until Jan. 1, 1905.
	Quail	25 by 1 person, 50 by 1 party, in 1 day.
Idaho	Wild turkey	4 by 1 person, 6 by 1 party, in 1 day.
	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat.	4 in 1 season.
	Elk	2 in 1 season.
Iowa	Quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, pheasant, woodcock.	25 in 1 day or in possession at one time; 12 may be shipped (not for sale or profit) within the State in 1 day; 25 game birds or animals may be exported under 1 nonresident license.
Maine	Deer	2 in 1 season.
	Moose	1 in 1 season.
	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, wood duck, dusky duck, teal, gray duck.	15 of each in 1 day; 15 of any 1 kind may be transported at one time as the property of 1 person.



MAP SHOWING DIVISIONS PROPOSED BY HALLOCK CODE.

The States and Territories are so grouped that the game seasons may be uniform, or nearly so, in each division.

Limits of game bags—Continued.

State.	Game.	Number.
Michigan	Deer	5 in 1 year.
Minnesota	Deer	5 in 1 season; 5 deer may be shipped by one person after Nov. 5 in any year.
	Moose, caribou	1 of each in 1 season.
	Birds	25 in 1 day.
Montana	Deer, antelope, mountain goat	6 in 1 season.
	Elk, moose	2 in 1 season.
	Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, pheasant.	20 in one day.
New Hampshire	Deer, caribou	2 in 1 season.
	Moose	1 in 1 season.
New Mexico	Deer, elk, mountain sheep, antelope.	1 at 1 time.
New York ¹	Deer	2 in 1 season; same limit as to transporting.
	Grouse, woodcock	36 in 1 season; same limit as to transporting.
North Dakota	Deer	5 in 1 season.
	Crane, duck, goose, brant	25 in 1 day. ²
Oregon	Quail, grouse, pheasants of various kinds.	15 in 1 day.
Pennsylvania	Deer	2 in 1 season.
	Quail	15 in 1 day.
	Ruffed grouse, woodcock	10 of each in 1 day.
	Wild turkey	2 in 1 day.
South Dakota	Quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, plover, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant.	25 in 1 day; 25 may be shipped out of State.
Utah	Deer	2 in 1 season.
Vermont	Deer	1 in 1 season; 1 may be transported.
	Quail, English partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, plover, English snipe, goose.	5 of each in 1 day.
	Duck	20 in 1 day.
Washington	Deer	4 in 1 season.
	Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat.	2 of each in 1 season.
Wisconsin	Deer	2 in 1 season; 1 deer may be exported on each of the 2 coupons of license; 50 birds at once may be exported by a resident if accompanied by owner; 50 birds or animals may be exported by non-residents in one year.
Wyoming	Deer, elk	2 of each 1 in season.
	Antelope	3 in 1 season.
	Mountain sheep, mountain goat	1 of each in 1 season.

¹Not applicable to Long Island.² Same limit placed on quail, English and Mongolian pheasants, and swans after expiration of close season in 1905.

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Under the laws of Colorado and Wisconsin packages of fish or game must bear a mark indicating the contents, and under section 4 of the Lacey Act (see p. 47) every package containing game animals or birds when shipped by interstate commerce must be clearly marked so as to show the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents. Such general terms as 'game' or 'birds' are not sufficient to show the nature of the contents, and the marks should indicate not only the *kind of game*, but also, if possible, the amount in the package. Railroad and express companies should call the attention of their agents to this provision and insist that all packages must be properly marked before shipment. Packing or marking shipments of game in such a way as to conceal or obscure the nature of the contents of the package may be considered an

evasion of the act, the penalty for which is the same as for violation. Under the State law of Wisconsin a fine of \$25 to \$100 is provided for false marking of packages containing game.

Many of the State laws prohibit export of certain game at all times, and the following table, to which attention is especially called, contains a list of such game. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, and possibly a few other States, sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited amount of game out of the State under special restrictions. In a few States exceptions to the laws prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation, as noted below.

Deer can not be exported from the State under the laws of Alabama, Florida, all the States west of the Mississippi (except Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Louisiana), and all the States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers (except Illinois, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts). In Montana they can not be sold, and in Illinois, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island they are protected at all seasons for a term of years. Other big game, such as elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, moose, and caribou, can not be shipped from eighteen Northern and Western States, practically all in which such animals now occur. The shipment of deer hides is prohibited by special provisions in the laws of California, Florida, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming, while Washington prohibits killing deer for hides.

Among game birds the most general prohibition is that against the shipment of quail. All but twelve of the States prohibit export of these birds. Among the exceptions are seven Southern States, Montana, and North Dakota; but in Montana the sale, and in North Dakota the killing, of quail are at present unlawful. Twenty-four States, including all those west of the Mississippi River, except six, also prohibit export of pinnated grouse or prairie chickens.

The penalties for violation of the provisions governing transportation are as a rule much heavier than those for killing or sale of game. In Idaho it is unlawful for any railway, express company, stage line, or other public carrier to receive or have in possession any of the game animals of the State for transportation. (This, however, does not apply to mounted heads or stuffed specimens.) In Connecticut, Ohio, Vermont, South Dakota, and West Virginia the receipt of game for shipment is considered *prima facie* evidence that such game was killed within the State and intended for export in violation of law. Common carriers, however, have ample opportunity to protect themselves under the Federal law by observing the clause in regard to the marking of packages, and under certain State laws they are allowed special privileges. In Texas they may examine suspected packages, and in Arkansas they may refuse packages supposed to contain fish or game for export, or may cause them to be opened when necessary.

Export of game prohibited by State laws.¹

State.	Kinds of game—Penalties.
Alabama, 1899.....	Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$50-\$100.
Arizona, 1897.....	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, bobwhite, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, snipe, rail, wild duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$25-\$100.
Arkansas.....	Deer, quail, Virginia partridge, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, wild turkey—penalty, \$10-\$20 for each deer, \$25-\$50 for each pinnated grouse, and \$3-\$10 for every other bird.
California, 1897.....	Deer, deer skins, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove, wild duck (except for propagation under permit from fish commission)—penalty, \$20-\$500, or imprisonment 10-150 days.
Colorado, 1899.....	Deer, elk, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (game may be exported only under permit from game commissioner)—penalty, \$10-\$500, or imprisonment 10-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Connecticut.....	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$7-\$50.
Delaware, 1893.....	Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, robin (nonresidents also prohibited from shipping Wilson or English snipe)—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird and costs of prosecution.
Florida, 1899.....	Deer, deer hides, quail, partridge, wild turkey—penalty, \$25-\$100 or 3-6 months hard labor.
Idaho, 1899.....	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or fool hen, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, wild duck, goose, swan (does not apply to mounted heads or stuffed specimens)—penalty, \$25-\$75 with costs.
Illinois, 1899.....	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey (game may be exported only under license from the State)—penalty, \$25-\$100.
Indiana, 1881.....	Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, woodcock, wild duck—penalty, \$10-\$100.
Indian Territory, ² 1896.....	Deer, antelope, quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, or other game from the Chickasaw Nation—penalty, \$25-\$100 and imprisonment.
Iowa.....	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant (non-resident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals killed by himself when carried openly for inspection)—penalty, \$10 for each bird and costs of prosecution.
Kansas, 1899.....	Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove—penalty, \$5-\$100, costs, and attorney's fee of \$10.
Maine, 1899.....	Deer, moose, and game birds (quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, capercaillie or cock of the woods, black game, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck)—penalty, \$40 and costs for each deer or moose, \$5 for each bird.
Maryland, 1898-1900:	
Anne Arundel.....	Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock—penalty, \$5 for each bird.
Caroline.....	Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird.
Frederick.....	Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county—penalty, \$50.
Kent.....	Squirrel, rabbit, or any bird taken in county for sale—penalty, \$30.
Montgomery.....	Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for sale—penalty, \$10.
Queen Anne.....	Rabbit, partridge, woodcock, taken in county for sale—penalty, \$5 for each bird.
Somerset.....	Squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose—penalty, \$5-\$25 for each animal or bird.
Washington.....	Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, taken in county for sale—penalty, \$10-\$20.
Wicomico and Worcester.....	Quail or partridge (both counties considered as one territory)—penalty, \$5-\$25.
Massachusetts, 1890.....	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$20.
Michigan, 1893.....	Deer, elk, squirrel, quail, partridge, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, spruce hen, pheasant, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, plover, snipe, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or other wild waterfowl—penalty, \$10-\$50.
Minnesota, 1897.....	Deer, elk, moose, caribou (unless in charge of some person other than an employee of a common carrier), quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, Mongolian, English, or Chinese pheasant, dove, upland plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$50-\$100 and costs, or imprisonment 60-90 days for each deer, elk, moose, or caribou; \$10-\$25 and costs, or imprisonment 10-30 days, for each bird.

¹ Prohibitions against transporting game within the State or from one county to another are not included.

² 'Every person other than an Indian who hunts, traps, takes, or destroys any game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, shall forfeit all traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, and shall be liable in addition to a penalty of \$500.' (Rev. Stat., U. S., 1878, sec. 2137.)

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

State.	Kind of game—Penalties.
Nevada, 1899	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep, quail, grouse, sage chicken, prairie chicken, dove, wild duck, goose—penalty, \$20-\$500, or imprisonment 10-90 days, or both.
New Hampshire	Deer, moose, caribou (unless open to view, tagged, and accompanied by owner). Pheasant, blackgame, sharp-tailed grouse, capercaillie—penalty for big game, \$50; for imported game birds, \$20, or imprisonment 60 days, or both.
New Jersey, 1900	Hare, rabbit, squirrel, quail or partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, English pheasant, woodcock—penalty—
New Mexico, 1899	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of any of said animals), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey—penalty, \$25-\$100, or imprisonment 30-60 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
New York, 1900	Game or birds taken in the State, including deer, elk, antelope, moose, caribou, squirrel, hare and rabbit, quail, grouse, Mongolian and English pheasant, plover, Wilson and English snipe, woodcock, curlew, shore birds, rail, mud hen, gallinule, water chicken, web-footed wild fowl, etc.—penalty, mammals, \$100 for each violation and an additional \$100 for each deer, elk, antelope, moose, or caribou; birds, \$60 for each violation and an additional \$25 for each bird.
North Carolina, 1883	Quail or partridge—penalty, fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. (Wild fowl, Currituck County only, Mar. 31-Nov. 10.)
North Dakota	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose, brant, wild swan—penalty, \$100 for each animal, \$10 for each bird.
Ohio, 1900	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, Mongolian pheasant, English or ring-neck pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$25-\$100.
Oklahoma, 1899	Deer, antelope, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, Mongolian, or other pheasant, wild turkey, dove, plover—penalty, for shipper, \$25-\$100 and costs; for common carrier, \$50-\$300 and costs.
Oregon, 1899	Deer, moose, mountain sheep (or hides of said animals) for purposes of sale; quail or bob-white, grouse, pheasant, Mongolian, silver, golden, copper, or green Japanese pheasant, wild duck, goose, swan, or other wild fowl (except birds raised in confinement and shipped for breeding purposes)—penalty, for big game \$100-\$500 and costs, or imprisonment; for birds, \$15-\$200, or imprisonment 7-100 days, or both fine and imprisonment.
Pennsylvania, 1897	Deer, elk, rabbit, hare, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, redbird, plover, woodcock, rail, web-footed wild fowl taken in the State—penalty, \$100 for deer or elk, \$25 for birds.
Rhode Island, 1900	Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$20 for each bird.
South Carolina, 1900	Quail or partridge for sale (until 1905)—penalty, not exceeding \$30, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.
South Dakota, 1899	Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, plover, curlew, woodcock, crane, wild duck, wild goose, brant (except that any game, and not more than 25 birds not intended for commercial purposes, may be shipped in open view during open season and 3 days thereafter, when tagged and accompanied by owner)—penalty, for big game \$25-\$200, or imprisonment 30-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment; for birds, \$10-\$50.
Tennessee, 1896-99	Quail, from State prohibited until Mar. 24, 1902—penalty, \$5-\$10 for each quail.
Anderson, Rutherford, Sumner, Tipton, Wil- son	Quail, partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant from county.
Benton	Quail, partridge, squirrel from county.
Bledsoe, Campbell, Car- ter, Claiborne, Clay, Cumberiand, Fentress, Johnson, Meigs, Mor- gan, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Scott, Sequat- chie, Van Buren, White, Bradley, Dyer, Hawkins, Carroll, Crockett, Gibson, Grainger, Hamblen, Henderson, Madison, Obion	Nonresidents prohibited from killing or carrying away any game.
Carter, Greene, Hamil- ton, Hawkins, Henry, Johnson, Marion, Sulli- van, Unicoi, Washing- ton	Quail or partridge for profit from county.
Grundy, Van Buren	Quail, partridge from county.
Haywood	Quail, partridge, woodcock, pheasant, turkey from county.

Export of game prohibited by State laws—Continued.

State.	Kind of game—Penalties.
Tennessee, 1896-99—Cont'd.	
Lauderdale	Deer, quail, turkey, duck from county.
Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale.	Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant from county.
Warren	Turkey from county.
Weakley	Quail, partridge, pheasant, lark, turkey, duck from county.
Texas, 1897	Deer, antelope, quail or partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, plover, snipe, jacksnipe (does not apply to Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for breeding purposes)—penalty, \$25-\$200 for each shipment.
Utah, 1899	Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen or grouse, pinnated grouse, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan, or any introduced game animal or bird—penalty, not less than \$10.
Vermont, 1896	Deer, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, pheasant, English partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose (except that game birds may be shipped by nonresidents during open season and 3 days thereafter, and 1 deer during open season and 10 days thereafter, if shipped in open view, properly tagged, and accompanied by owner)—penalty for deer, \$100; for birds, \$50.
Washington, 1897	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, ptarmigan, plover, rail, sand-hill crane, mallard duck, widgeon, teal, wood duck, spoonbill, gray or black duck, sprig-tail, canvasback duck (or other game duck), swan, or other game waterfowl, or any other game animal or bird of the State, including introduced bobwhite, California valley quail, mountain quail, and Old World pheasants—penalty, \$10-\$100 and costs.
West Virginia, 1899	Deer, quail, pheasant, ruffed grouse, wild turkey—penalty, \$20-\$50 and imprisonment, at discretion of court, not exceeding 10 days.
Wisconsin, 1899	Deer (unless license be held and in that case only from Nov. 6-26), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or prairie hen, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, or other aquatic fowl (does not apply to shipment of live birds; in the case of duck, snipe, and plover, the prohibition applies only from Dec. 1-Sept. 1)—penalty, \$50-\$200, or imprisonment 60 days-6 months, or both fine and imprisonment.
Wyoming, 1899	Deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, or horns or hides of any of said animals (does not apply to mounted heads or stuffed specimens)—penalty, \$100-\$500 for each consignment.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE GAME FOR PROPAGATION.

In some States the prohibition against export is so broad as to include not only dead game, but also live animals and birds intended for propagation. Legislation aimed directly at the sale of live game for such purposes is found in at least one State, Montana, which declares that any person who shall willfully catch, trap, or otherwise restrain for the purpose of sale or domestication, or any other purpose, any buffalo, elk, moose, or mountain sheep shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Delaware, North Carolina, and Tennessee have stringent laws prohibiting the export of quail, dead or *alive*, out of the State. Such laws may sometimes interfere seriously with efforts to obtain birds for restocking depleted covers, and seem to be unnecessarily severe. Where States have a board of fish or game commissioners or State wardens, such officials could easily be given authority to issue permits for the shipment of a limited number of animals or birds intended for breeding purposes. A few States have adopted this principle, and some others make exceptions in their nonexport laws or

permit possession of game at any time if intended for propagation. These exceptions are shown in the following list:

EXCEPTIONS TO NONEXPORT AND OTHER LAWS IN FAVOR OF GAME FOR PROPAGATION.

Arizona.—Exception in case of all game birds for propagation. (Laws of 1897, p. 77, sec. 2.)

California.—Exception in case of deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, and game birds, for propagation, provided that a permit in writing first be obtained from the State board of fish commissioners. (Penal Code, 1897, sec. 627, p. 218.)

Colorado.—Game commissioner may grant permits to proprietors of parks for exchange of game with other persons within or without the State.

Game for propagation may be imported from any other State or Territory, and the commissioner shall issue certificate therefor without charge.

The commissioner may, upon being satisfied that the possession or transportation of game is not in violation of the spirit of this act, grant a permit therefor. (Laws of 1899, ch. 98, pp. 196, 204, 207.)

Connecticut.—Exception in case of gray squirrels or game birds for domestication or propagation. (Gen. Stats., 1888, sec. 2540.)

Illinois.—Unlawful to export any squirrels or game birds captured within the State, except under a license from the State of Illinois. (Laws of 1899, p. 234, sec. 2.)

Maryland.—Exceptions in the local laws of Cecil and Harford counties in case of game for propagation. (Acts of 1896, ch. 237; acts 1894, ch. 139.)

Nevada.—Exception in case of big game and game birds for propagation. (Compiled Laws, 1900, sec. 865.)

New Jersey.—Exception in case of domesticating or bringing into the State any animals or birds for propagation or keeping the same until a reasonable opportunity offers for their release. (Gen. Pub. Laws of 1895, Ch. CCLV, sec. 16.)

Oklahoma.—Exception in case of fine birds or animals captured for domestic or scientific purposes, provided that not more than one pair of such birds or animals may be shipped at one time. (Laws of 1899, p. 167, sec. 11.)

Oregon.—Exception in case of game birds for breeding purposes, provided written permit first be obtained from game and forestry warden upon affidavit that said birds were bred in confinement. (Laws of 1899, p. 134, secs. 6-8.)

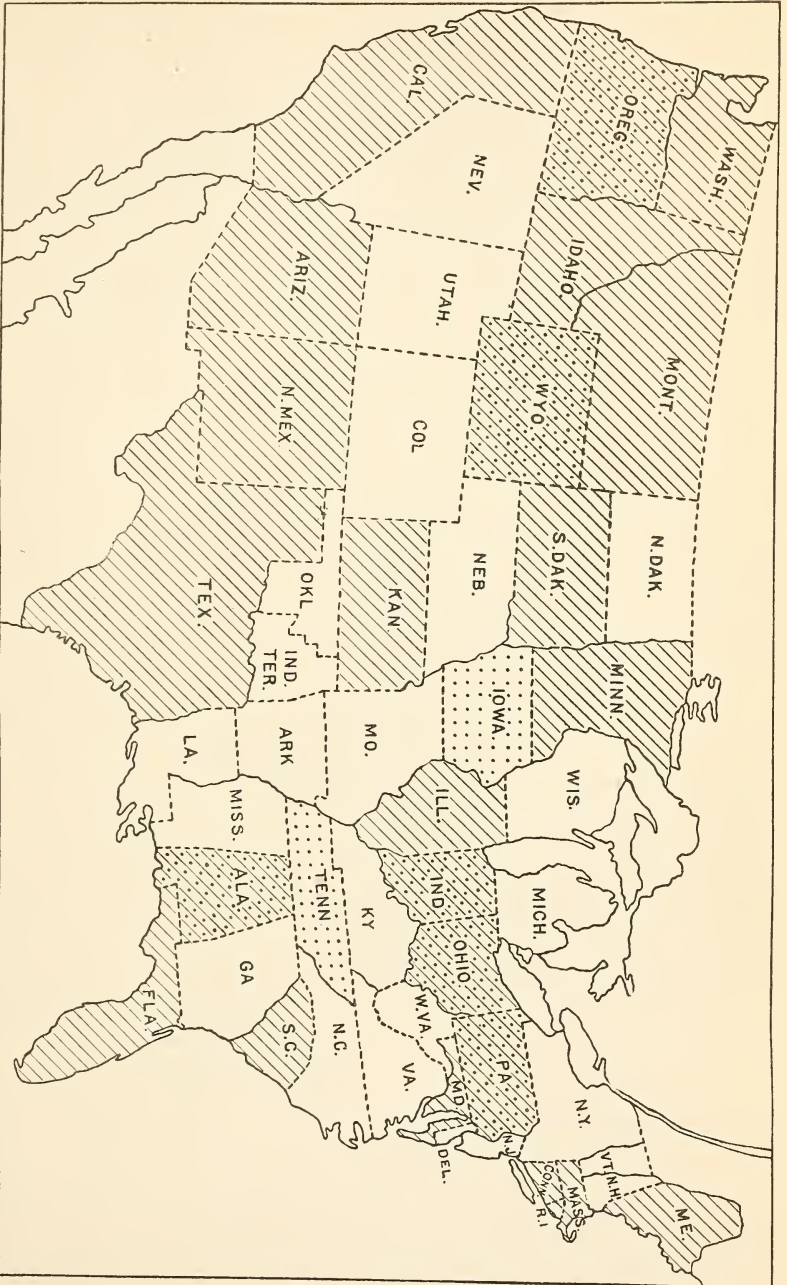
Texas.—Exception in case of live Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for scientific or breeding purposes. (Gen. Laws of 1897, ch. 149, sec. 7.)

Utah.—Exception in the case of quail for propagation, taken in Kane and Washington counties. (Laws of 1899, ch. 26, sec. 26.)

Wyoming.—Lawful to sell any colin or quail for the purpose of breeding, or for any person to take alive on his own premises at any time any big game for domestication or for scientific or breeding purposes. (Rev. Stats., 1899, sec. 2117.)

MARKET HUNTING AND SALE.

Twenty-eight States and Territories prohibit trade in certain game. This traffic is of two kinds: Sale of game, or market traffic; and killing game for sale, or market hunting. Killing for sale is prohibited in Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wyoming, the Chickasaw Nation in Indian Territory, and some of the counties of Maryland. In Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana, the sale of all game protected by the State law is prohibited; in Arizona, big game and wild turkeys; in New Mexico, all



MAP SHOWING STATES WHICH PROHIBIT MARKET HUNTING OR SALE OF GAME AT ALL TIMES.

Eight States (dotted) prohibit killing for sale. 24 States (shaded) the sale of certain game. Idaho, Kansas, and Montana prohibit sale of all game protected by State law. For kinds of game affected in other States, see pages 40-42.

game killed in the Territory; and in Washington, all big game and all upland game are subject to the same restriction. Hides of deer and other big game can not lawfully be sold in Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Washington, or Wyoming. Under the State laws of Illinois, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania, certain game killed within the State can not be sold at any time, but the sale of the same kind of game imported from other States is permitted at certain seasons. In this connection, attention may again be called to section 5 of the Lacey act, which provides that all game animals imported into any State shall be subject to the operation of the laws of that State to the same extent and in the same manner as in the case of game produced in that State. The following table shows the kind of game the market hunting or sale of which is prohibited by the various States:

Market hunting and sale prohibited by State laws.

State.	Killing for sale prohibited,	Sale prohibited at all times.
Alabama	Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock.	Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, killed or trapped within the State.
Arizona		Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of any of said animals), wild turkey; or quail, partridge, grouse, taken by net, trap, or pound.
California		Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep (or hides of said animals, except those taken in Alaska or foreign countries); quail, partridge, grouse, taken by net, trap, or pound.
Connecticut		Quail, partridge, woodcock, taken by trap, snare, or net.
Delaware		Buying quail, partridge, pheasant for sale prohibited.
Florida		Deer, deer hides.
Idaho		Hides of deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat; quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, duck, goose, swan.
Illinois		Squirrel (gray, red, fox, black), quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey killed within limits of State; or any deer, pheasant (ring-neck, Mongolian, green Japanese, English, copper, Soemmering, tragopan, silver, golden), cacubis, chucker partridge, sand grouse, black India partridge.
Indiana	Quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse.	Quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse killed within the State; or any quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, wild duck not killed by shooting.
Indian Territory (Chickasaw Nation).	Deer, antelope, quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, or other game.	
Iowa	Quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), pheasant, woodcock.	
Kansas		Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), pheasant, dove (buying also prohibited).
Maine		Deer, moose, or game birds for shipment beyond limits of State.
Maryland:		
Anne Arundel		Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock.
Frederick		Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county for sale.
Montgomery		Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for export.
Washington		Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, taken in county.
Wicomico	} Quail or partridge	{ Quail or partridge for export (both counties considered as one territory.
Worcester		
Massachusetts		Ruffed grouse, woodcock, until 1903.
Minnesota		Ruffed grouse.

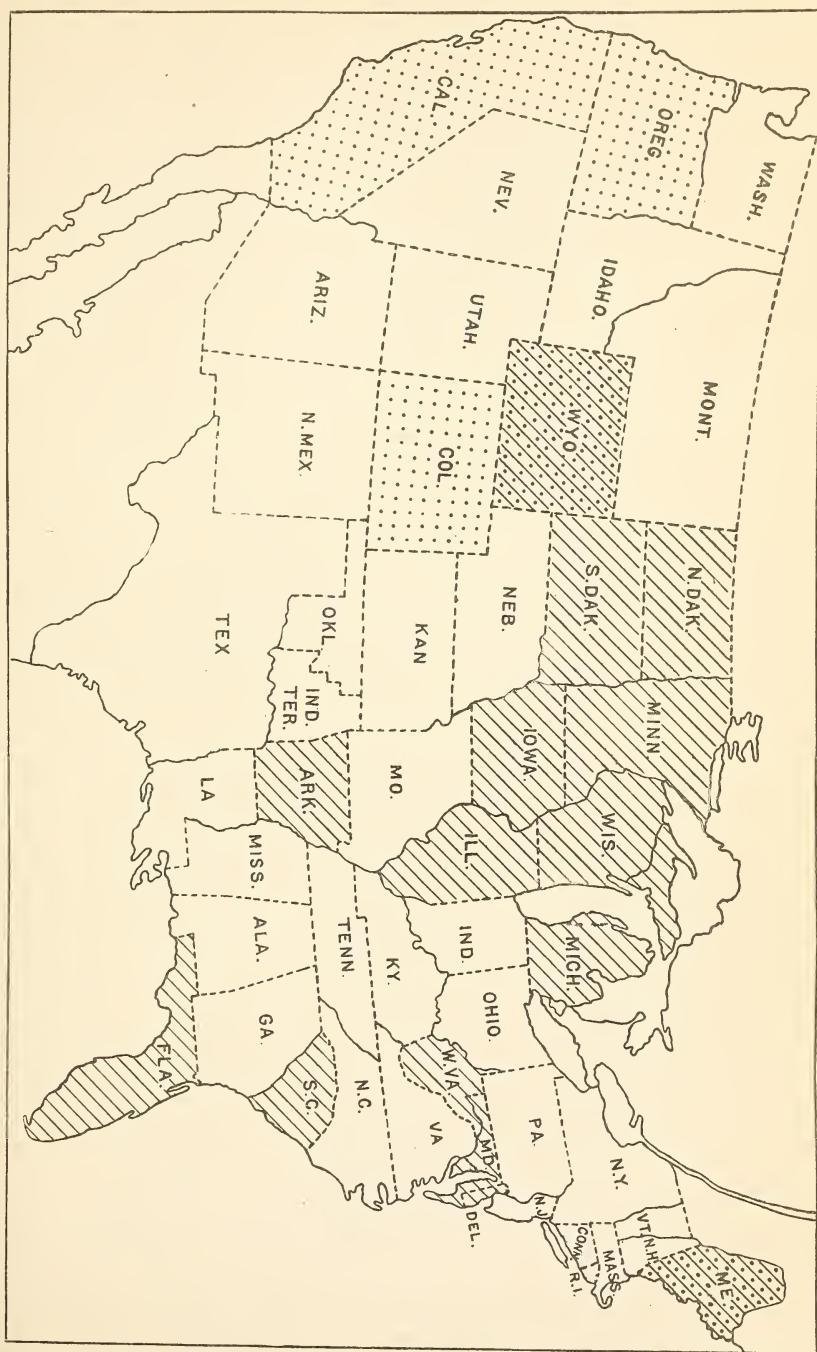
Market hunting and sale prohibited by State laws—Continued.

State.	Killing for sale prohibited.	Sale prohibited at all times.
Montana		Deer, elk, moose, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, pheasant, Chinese pheasant, wild duck, goose, brant, swan.
New Mexico		Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, ibex, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, killed within the Territory.
Ohio	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken, Mongolian, English, or ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock.	Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken, Mongolian, English, or ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, killed within the State.
Oregon	Deer, moose, mountain sheep, quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant (Mongolian, silver, golden, copper, or green Japanese until 1902), jack-snipe, wild duck, goose, swan, or other wild fowl.	Deer, moose, mountain sheep (buying of hides of said animals prohibited); quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant (Mongolian, silver, golden, copper, or green Japanese), until 1902.
Pennsylvania	Deer, elk, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock.	Deer, elk, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, taken in the State.
Rhode Island		Pheasant (not ruffed grouse).
South Carolina		Quail or partridge taken in the State before 1905.
South Dakota		Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep.
Tennessee	Deer, quail, or partridge.	
Texas		Deer, antelope, quail (partridge), grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), Mongolian or English pheasant, turkey, plover, snipe, jack-snipe, killed within the State.
Washington		Elk, moose, caribou, killed within the State; deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of deer, elk, moose, or caribou), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, ptarmigan, pheasant.
Wyoming	Deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat.	Purchase of hides or horns of deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, prohibited.

LICENSES FOR HUNTING OR SHIPPING GAME.

In some sections of the United States, notably in Missouri, the privilege of hunting is not extended to nonresidents, and in fifteen States licenses must be secured before nonresidents may hunt certain game or may hunt at all. In several of the latter, a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually very much smaller (often merely nominal) in the case of citizens of the State. Thus in North Dakota and Michigan the fee for residents is 75 cents, while that for nonresidents is \$25. In Minnesota 25 cents and \$25 are the respective charges for licenses to shoot big game. In Wyoming the same distinction is observed in the issue of 'gun licenses' for hunting big game, residents being charged a fee of \$1, and required to secure licenses only for shooting in counties other than those in which they reside, while nonresidents pay \$40 for the privilege of hunting anywhere within the State. Minnesota has a special license with a fee of \$25 for nonresidents from States that issue nonresident licenses; these States are shown in the table following. Licenses are generally given only for the season, and many of them are not transferable. In five

MAP SHOWING STATES IN WHICH LICENSES ARE REQUIRED FOR HUNTING OR SHIPPING GAME.



Fifteen States (shaded) require nonresidents to procure hunting licenses. Five States (dotted) issue licenses or permits to export game for certain purposes. For details, see pages 42-44.

States, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, and West Virginia, they are good only in a single county, and the fees for these county licenses vary from \$5 to \$25. In Maryland there is much variation, as each county is subject to a separate law; Allegany, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester counties have no license laws. In some States licenses are required only for hunting certain kinds of game. Thus, in Michigan, they are issued only for the hunting of deer, in Maine for deer and moose, and in Florida for deer, quail, and turkeys. In part of Dare County, N. C., license fees of \$25 are required of club houses before members may shoot wild fowl.¹ In Illinois, Iowa, Maine, and Wisconsin licenses carry with them the privilege of shipping out of the State a limited amount of game, but generally require that it shall be properly marked or accompanied by the owner. In Maine dealers are obliged to secure licenses before they can sell deer or buy, sell, or tan deer skins. California, Colorado, and Oregon issue special permits upon application, allowing shipment of game out of the State for breeding purposes, but in Oregon this permit is issued only on certification that the birds were bred in confinement. It might be well if the practice of issuing permits in the case of birds intended for propagation were more general. It is not in conflict with the spirit of non-export laws, and under State supervision will hardly interfere with their proper enforcement, while, on the other hand, it may materially assist in obtaining a supply of birds for restocking covers in other States.

Licenses for hunting or shipping game.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Arkansas	Nonresident.	\$10.00	County clerk	Permits export of live animals or birds.
California	Propagation.		Board of fish commissioners.	
Colorado	Export	5-10	State game and fish commissioner.	Storage, \$1; importation, \$1; park license, \$1—\$100.
Delaware	Nonresident	5.00	Delaware Game Protective Association.	\$2 for each subsequent year.
Florida	Nonresident.	10.00	Clerk circuit court of county.	County license for deer, quail, and turkeys. Non-transferable.
Illinois	Nonresident.	10.50	Secretary of state	County license. Expires June 1. Permits export of 25 birds from State.
Iowa	Nonresident.	10.50	County auditor	County license. Expires January 1. Permits export of 25 birds.
Maine	Nonresident.	6.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	Permits killing of 1 deer in certain counties.
	Resident	4.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	Permits killing of 1 deer in certain counties.
	Camp keeper	5.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	
	Guide (resident).	1.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	\$20 for nonresidents.
	Game		Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	Moose, \$5; deer, \$.; pair of game birds, 50 cents. Permits shipping home or to hospital in State.

¹ But any citizen of the county may obtain a 'non-residence license' on payment of \$10. (Too local for insertion in table of licenses.)

Licenses for hunting or shipping game—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Maine.....	Deer sale .....	.....	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	In cities of more than 3,000 inhabitants, \$5; in other places, \$3; or, per deer, in discretion of commissioners, 50 cents.
	Deer skin	5.00	Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.	Permits buying, selling, or tanning.
Maryland.....	Nonresident.....	.....		Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, \$10 (wild waterfowl); Charles, \$5; Dorchester, Garrett, \$25 (non-transferable); Harford, \$10; Howard, Kent, \$15, if invited by land owner, \$5; Prince George, Queen Anne, St. Mary, ¹ Somerset, \$10 (unless accompanied by resident); Talbot, \$9.50.
	Export.....	.....		Queen Anne (for sale).
Michigan.....	Resident.....	.75	County clerk	Per season. Permits killing and transporting deer.
	Nonresident.....	25.00	County clerk	Per season. Permits killing and transporting deer.
Minnesota.....	Special non-resident.....	25.00	Board of game and fish commissioners.	Limited to 1 year. Includes animals and birds, and applies only to citizens of States having restrictive laws against nonresidents.
	Nonresident.....	25.00	County auditor.....	For 1 year from date of issue. Deer, caribou, elk, and moose.
	Resident.....	.25	County auditor.....	For 1 year from date of issue. Deer, caribou, elk, and moose.
North Dakota ..	Nonresident.....	25.00	County auditor.....	Expires December 31.
	Resident.....	.75	County auditor.....	Expires December 31. Not required for hunting by citizen on his own lands.
Oregon.....	Propagation .....	.....	Game and forestry warden	Live game birds bred and raised in confinement.
South Carolina	Nonresident.....	25.00	County treasurer	Nontransferable.
South Dakota...	Nonresident.....	10.00	County treasurer	County license for 1 year.
West Virginia ..	Nonresident.....	25.00	Clerk of county court.....	Nontransferable.
Wisconsin.....	Nonresident.....	26.00	Secretary of state.....	All game, including deer. Permits export of 2 deer and 50 birds.
	Nonresident.....	11.00	Secretary of state.....	All game except deer.
	Resident.....	1.00	County clerk	All game. Permits transportation of 2 deer and 50 birds.
Wyoming.....	Nonresident.....	40.00	Justice of the peace.....	For 1 season. Big game.
	Resident.....	1.00	Justice of the peace.....	For 1 season. Big game. Not required for county of residence.
	Export.....	.....	Justice of the peace.....	For shipment of carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps, or skins taken in open season.

¹ Licenses not required for shooting or trapping certain waterfowl on Patuxent in case of citizens of St. Mary, Prince George, Charles, Anne Arundel, and Calvert counties.

II.—FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS REGULATING TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF GAME.

The last forty years have witnessed a steady development in laws relating to game. In 1864 only 18 States and the District of Columbia had enacted such legislation; in 1874 this number had increased to 24; and at the present time every State and Territory has restrictive measures of some sort on its statute books. The earlier laws were concerned chiefly with fixing seasons and methods of capture, but of late, markets have come to be regarded as the chief factor in game destruction and more attention has been given to the restriction of export and sale. The importance of the question of transportation has become so great as to receive consideration from Congress, and during the present year a Federal law has been enacted which prohibits interstate commerce in game killed in violation of local laws.

Not only have the regulations concerning capture, transportation, and sale increased in number and complexity, but there is a growing tendency toward uniformity in the different State statutes, and various principles are gradually receiving more general recognition. Prominent among these is the principle of State ownership of game, which has been stated as follows:

“The wild game within a State belongs to the people in their collective sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except in so far as the people may elect to make it so, and they may, if they see fit, absolutely prohibit the taking of it, or traffic and commerce in it, if it is deemed necessary for the protection or preservation of the public good.”¹ This principle, as thus defined by the supreme court of California, has been upheld by the supreme court of Minnesota and by the Supreme Court of the United States. It forms the foundation of all modern legislation affecting trade in game. Every State and Territory in the Union, except Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, and Virginia, deems it “necessary for the protection or preservation of the public good” to prohibit traffic and commerce in game to a greater or lesser extent. And two of the excepted States, Missouri and Nebraska, have until recently had laws of this kind.

It is important to note that not only is the killing of game a privilege and not a right, but that the ownership of game differs from that of other property in that even after it has been reduced to possession it is subject to certain restrictions. On this principle are based the non-

¹ Ex parte Maier, 103 California, 476.

export laws now in force in 40 States; the Massachusetts statute,¹ which prohibits sale during close seasons of game artificially propagated upon private lands, in spite of the fact that such game is declared by the law to be the exclusive property of the person propagating it, and also the statutes of Illinois,² Minnesota,³ and Wisconsin,⁴ which declare that possession of fish or game by any person at any time, whether taken within or without the State, shall be deemed a consent of such person that the title shall remain in the State for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of such fish or game. The qualified character of private ownership of game is thus asserted by the Supreme Court of the United States:

The power of a State to protect by adequate police regulation its people against the adulteration of articles of food, * * * although in doing so commerce might be remotely affected, necessarily carries with it the existence of a like power to preserve a food supply which belongs in common to all the people of the State, which *can only become the subject of ownership in a qualified way, and which can never be the object of commerce except with the consent of the State* and subject to the conditions which it may deem best to impose for the public good.⁵

Matters connected with the killing of game, as regulated by game laws, may be grouped under three heads: (1) Manner of capture, (2) time of capture, and (3) object of capture.⁶ Under the first head may be included prohibitions against pursuing deer with hounds, netting quail, killing birds before sunrise or after sunset, killing wild fowl with swivel guns or pursuing them with steam or naphtha launches, and like regulations which are so common and so similar in their restrictions that a detailed statement by States is unnecessary. Under the second head come close seasons, absolute protection (as in the case of insectivorous birds), protection for terms of years, and regulations against killing birds on certain days of the week. The statutes covering these points are so varied and are subject to such frequent change that no attempt has been made to compile them, but the regulations now in force are summarized and tabulated on pp. 18-29. The most important provisions under the third head are those which make it unlawful to kill big game for hides, or to capture or kill any game for sale, or for shipping beyond the limits of the county or State. These are the topics which properly come within the scope of this bulletin, and the sections which relate to them are quoted in full. For laws protecting birds other than game birds, see Bulletin No. 12 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

¹ Acts of 1884, chap. 308.

⁴ Laws of 1899, chap. 312, sec. 26.

² Laws of 1899, p. 227, sec. 11.

⁵ *Geer v. Conn.*, 161 U. S., 535.

³ Gen. Laws of 1897, chap. 221, sec. 9.

⁶ In some of the States certain facts are declared to constitute *prima facie* evidence of violation of law. Among these may be mentioned possession of game without license in Colorado, or out of season in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland (most counties), Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington; and receipt of game for shipment in Connecticut, Maine (unless properly tagged), Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

FEDERAL LAW.

Those sections of the act of May 25, 1900, commonly known as the Lacey Act, which relate to the sale and transportation of game are here given in full for the information of shippers and dealers.

AN ACT to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska to any State or Territory, or from any State or Territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited,¹ or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are killed.

SEC. 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds, or parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, as provided in section one of this act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages. For each evasion or violation of this act the shipper shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals and birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This act shall not prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl.

Approved May 25, 1900.

¹ Mongoose, flying fox, English sparrow, and starling.

STATE LAWS.

The following digest of the laws of the various States relates chiefly to the transportation and sale of game. Sections which contain *prohibitions against transportation and sale merely during close seasons are omitted*, since they are so common that their repetition seems unnecessary. Hence no extracts will be found from the laws of the District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, or Virginia. As a rule the statutes are quoted verbatim, but in some cases abstracts only are given, and these are placed in brackets.

ALABAMA.

General Laws of 1899, pp. 77-83.

SEC. 5. * * * It shall be unlawful at any period or season of the year to kill, entrap, or pursue with intent to kill or entrap any deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock or squirrel, in any part of this State, for the purpose of selling the same. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market, or other person, firm or corporation, to purchase, sell or expose for sale, any deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock or squirrel, killed or entrapped within this State. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market, or other person, firm or corporation, to purchase for the purpose of again selling the same any deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock killed or entrapped within this State. Whosoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars for every deer, fawn, so taken, purchased or sold, and twenty-five dollars for every wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock so taken, purchased or sold, or by sentence to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

SEC. 6. * * * That no person or persons, company or corporation, or the agent or employee thereof, shall at any time, catch, take or kill, or have in his, her or its possession or under his, her or its control, any of the birds or game mammals of this State, the killing of which at any or all times is prohibited by the laws of this State, with intent to ship or remove the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to aid in the shipment or removal thereof out of this State; and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, railroad company, express company, stage driver, or any company or corporation, or person or persons, acting in the capacity of a common carrier, their officers or employees, to knowingly receive for transportation or transport or remove beyond the limits of the State, any of the game birds or game mammals mentioned in this act. [Penalty, \$50-\$100 for each offense.]

SEC. 14. * * * Provided, the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Hale, Tuscaloosa, Marengo, Wilcox, Marion, Greene, Pickens, Coosa, Clay, Choctaw, Calhoun, Limestone, Clarke, Washington, Chambers, Lawrence, Coffee, Autauga, St. Clair, Franklin, Geneva, Walker, Randolph, Lowndes, Pike, Lauderdale, Butler, Bullock, Dale, Henry, Russell, Cleburne, Lee, Winston, Hale,

Blount, Baldwin, Dallas, Chilton, Talladega, Escambia, Elmore, Lamar, Sumter, Fayette, De Kalb, Mobile, Bibb, Cherokee, Etowah, Marshall, Barbour, Jefferson, Tallapoosa, Shelby, Crenshaw, Colbert, Conecuh and Jackson, and it shall not apply to Montgomery County except in so far as game birds and mammals are concerned.

Approved February 8, 1899.

ARIZONA.

Acts of 1897, No. 41, pp. 78-80.

SEC. 8. Every person who, in the Territory of Arizona, shall at any time sell, or offer or expose for sale, the hide or meat of any deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, or the carcass of any wild turkey, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall buy, sell, offer, or expose for sale, transport, or carry, or have in his possession, any deer or antelope, or any deer or antelope hide or pelt, from which the evidence of sex has been removed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 11. Every person who, in the Territory of Arizona, shall at any time net, trap or pound any quail, partridge or grouse; and every person who shall sell, transport, or give away, or offer or expose for sale or have in his possession any quail, partridge or grouse that has been snared, captured or taken in, or by any means of any net, trap or pound is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. Proof of possession of any quail, partridge or grouse which shall not show evidence of having been taken by means other than a net, trap or pound, shall be *prima facie* evidence in any prosecution for violation of the provisions of the preceding section, that the person in whose possession such quail, partridge or grouse is found, took, killed or destroyed the same by means of a net or pound.

SEC. 16. Any officer, agent, servant or employee of any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier or private individual, who shall have or receive for transportation, or who shall transport or assist in transporting, any of the game animals or birds mentioned in this act at or during the time when the killing or taking the same is prohibited or for transportation or carriage outside the limits of this Territory at any time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 17. Any person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the various Sections of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined in the sum of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and costs, and, in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed one day for each dollar of such fine and costs unpaid. * * *

Approved March 16, 1897.

ARKANSAS.

Sandels and Hill's Digest of the Statutes, 1897, Chap. LXIX, pp. 844-848.

SEC. 3414. * * * It shall be lawful to export from any part of this State, beavers, opossums, hares or rabbits, ground hogs or woodchucks, raccoons, squirrels, snipes or plovers, ducks and geese, when shipped openly.

SEC. 3415. It shall be unlawful for any person to export any * * * game from this State until April 12, 1901, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined, upon conviction, in any sum not less than \$25, nor more than \$50.¹

¹The circuit court of Craighead County has held that this does not prevent sportsmen from carrying with them, out of the State, game which they may have killed. (See Forest and Stream, Nov. 17, 1900, p. 387.)

SEC. 3416. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, steamboat, express company, or any other common carrier, to take for carriage any fish or game consigned to points beyond the limits of this State.

SEC. 3417. All such common carriers may refuse to receive any package which they may suppose contains fish or game designed for export, and may cause said package to be opened, or may satisfy themselves in any other way that said package does not contain game or fish.

SEC. 3418. Any common carrier violating the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50, nor more than \$200.

SEC. 3434. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, have in possession or expose for sale, any of the birds or game mentioned in section 3431 [deer, quail, or Virginia partridge, pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, wild turkey] during the season when the catching, killing, or injuring thereof is by this act prohibited.

SEC. 3435. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, steamboat company, or other company, or corporation, or private person, to have in possession or receive for transportation or carriage, or for any other purpose whatsoever, any of the game or birds mentioned in section 3431, during the season when the killing, catching or injuring the same is prohibited. (See p. 18.)

SEC. 3436. [Violation of any of the provisions of this act a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine \$3-\$10 for each bird or for each nest of eggs, and \$10-\$20 for each deer, together with costs of prosecution.]

SEC. 3440. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier or individual to carry as freight or otherwise any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chickens, either within or without this State, for a term ending April 12, 1901.

SEC. 3441. Any common carrier or individual who shall violate the preceding section, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$50, for each pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chickens, which they shall ship or carry as above specified in this act, either dead or alive.

CALIFORNIA.

Penal Code, 1897, pp. 216-221.

SEC. 626. * * * Every cold-storage company, person keeping a cold-storage warehouse, tavern, or hotel-keeper, restaurant, or eating-house keeper, market-man, or other person, who shall buy, sell, expose or offer for sale, or give away, or have in his possession, any quail, bobwhite, partridge, robin, grouse, dove, pheasant, wild duck, or rail, during the time it shall be unlawful to kill such birds; * * * every person who shall at any time buy, sell, or offer for sale the hide or meat of any deer, elk, antelope, or mountain sheep; every person who shall buy, sell, offer, or expose for sale, transport or carry, or have in his possession, the skin, hide, or pelt of any deer from which the evidence of sex has been removed, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, however, that the right of possession for the purpose of propagation shall first be obtained by a permit in writing, from the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California. Any person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty dollars or more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail in the county in which the conviction shall be had, not less than ten days or more than one hundred and fifty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be no defense in a prosecution for a violation of any of the provisions of this section that the birds or animals were taken or killed outside this State: provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be held to apply to the hide of any of said animals taken or killed in Alaska or any foreign country.

SEC. 627. * * * Every railroad company, express company, transportation company, or other common carrier, their officers, agents, and servants, and every other person who shall transport, carry, or take out of this State, or who shall receive for the purpose of transporting from the State, any deer, deerskin, buck, doe, or fawn, or any quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, dove, or wild duck, transport, carry, or take from the State, or receive for the purpose of transporting from this State, any such animal or bird, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that the right to transport for the purposes of propagation shall first be obtained by permit, in writing, from the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California. Any person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty dollars, or more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail in the county in which the conviction shall be had, not less than ten nor more than one hundred and fifty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

Amendment approved March 9, 1897; Stats. 1897, chap. 89.

SEC. 631. Every person who shall at any time net or pound, cage or trap, any quail, partridge, or grouse, and every person who shall sell, transport, or give away, or offer, or expose for sale, or have in his possession any quail, partridge, or grouse that has been snared, captured, or taken by means of any net or pound, cage or trap, whether taken in the State of California, or shipped into the State from any other State, Territory, or foreign country, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, the same may be taken for the purposes of propagation, written permission having been first obtained from the game warden of the county wherein said birds are to be taken. Proof of possession of any quail, partridge, or grouse, which shall not show evidence of having been taken by means other than a net or or pound, shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution for violation of the provisions of this section that the person in whose possession such quail, partridge, or grouse is found, took, killed, or destroyed the same by means of net or pound.

Amendment approved March 27, 1895; Stats. 1895, p. 260.

COLORADO.¹

Session Laws of 1899, chap. 98, pp. 188-217.

DIVISION A, SEC. 16. All game and fish now or hereafter within this state not held by private ownership, legally acquired, and which for the purposes of this act shall include all the quadrupeds, birds and fish mentioned in this act, are hereby declared to be the property of the state, and no right, title, interest or property therein can be acquired or transferred, or possession thereof had or maintained except as herein expressly provided.

DIVISION B, SEC. 1. No person shall at any time of the year, or in any manner, pursue, take, wound or kill any bison, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep or beaver, or any of the following wild birds, viz: Turkey, prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan, duck, goose, brant, swan, crane, water fowl, pigeon, dove, snipe or curlew, * * * or sell, offer or expose for sale or have the same in possession, except as permitted by this act. * * *

SEC. 3. No person shall have in possession or transport the carcass of any game quadruped or any considerable portion of such carcass unless the same has thereon the natural evidence of its sex sufficient to enable such sex to be readily determined by ordinary inspection.

DIVISION D, SEC. 11. When any person lawfully in possession of game or fish shall desire to transport the same within this state, the transportation of which is not herein otherwise provided for, or out of this state, the commissioner may, upon

¹ For full regulations regarding sale of game taken in public and private parks or imported from other States, see Divisions C, secs. 16-21; and D, secs. 4-8.

being satisfied that the possession and transportation is not in violation of the spirit of this act, grant a permit therefor, and thereafter during the period of ten days after its date, such transportation shall be lawful between the points therein named. * * *

SEC. 12. No railroad company, express company, stage company or other public carrier, messenger, baggage man, or person in charge of any public conveyance, nor any agent thereof, shall receive or store for transportation, or transport into, or within, this State, any game or fish except as follows, namely:

(1) When there is attached thereto a proper and valid certificate or permit signed by the commissioner, or having a facsimile of his signature thereon and on its face authorizing transportation of the article named therein, and during the period therein stated.

(2) At any time of year when the same is shipped from a private park or lake and has attached thereto a proper and valid invoice as required in Division C of this act.

(3) At any time of year when the same is in charge of the commissioner, or some person acting for him and under his written authority, or an officer having seized the same under the provisions of this act, or a game or fish commissioner or warden of the United States or some other State, Territory or foreign country.

(4) At any time of year when the same has been seized and sold by an officer and has attached thereto an invoice as provided in this division, and for thirty days after the date of such invoice.

(5) When there is attached thereto a proper and valid importer's invoice, authorizing transportation of the article therein named and during the period therein stated.

(6) At any time of the year when the same are small fry or fish eggs for stocking purposes.

(7) At any time of the year when the same is being transported from some other State or Territory into this State in conformity with section 2 or 3 of this division.

(8) During the open season therefor and for five days thereafter when presented for shipment in lawful number or quantity. [See pp. 18, 34.]

SEC. 13. Game or fish may be transported out of this State only when accompanied by a permit from the commissioner authorizing the same, as provided in section 11 of this division, or when being transported from some other State or Territory where taken or killed, through this State to some other State or Territory.

SEC. 14. Whenever any game or fish is presented for transportation or transported in a box, barrel, package, or other covering, so the game or fish is not plainly visible, the consignor shall put on the outside of such covering a plain mark or label indicating the true contents, and the proper invoice, certificate, or permit, when one is required, shall be attached [attached] to the outside of the covering.

SEC. 15. Nothing herein shall make such carrier liable for transportation of game or fish when the same is transported without charge or waybill and in the possession of a passenger: but such fact shall not exempt the same from seizure, if unlawfully taken, killed, held in possession, or transported.

DIVISION G, SEC. 1. Every attempt to violate any provision of this act shall be punishable to the same extent as an actual violation thereof, and any such attempt or violation by an agent, clerk, officer, or employe, while acting for a corporation, shall render such corporation liable also, and an accessory may in all cases be prosecuted and punished as a principal.

SEC. 4. Every person or officer violating any of the provisions of this act, * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, April 27, 1899.

CONNECTICUT.

General Statutes 1888, Title **XLI**, Chap. **CLII**, pp. 558-559.

SEC. 2540. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent any person from taking alive and keeping any species of game or bird hereinbefore mentioned [gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, sora, and insectivorous birds] for the purposes of domestication, or propagation, if it be done without committing a trespass upon the land of another.

SEC. 2545. Every person, not the owner or occupant under lease of the lands upon which said birds shall have been taken, nor a member of the family of such owner or occupant who shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any partridge, quail, or woodcock which have been taken or killed by traps, snares, nets, or similar devices, shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each bird so sold, or exchanged, or offered or exposed for sale or exchange.

SEC. 2546. No person shall at any time kill any woodcock, ruffed grouse, or quail, for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the limits of this State; or shall transport, or have in possession with intent to procure the transportation beyond said limits, any of such birds killed within this State. The reception by any person within this State of any such bird or birds for shipment to a point without the State, shall be *prima facie* evidence that said bird or birds were killed within the State, for the purpose of carrying the same beyond its limits.

SEC. 2547. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not less than seven nor more than fifty dollars.

DELAWARE.

Laws of 1891, Vol. **XIX**, chap. 137, pp. 268-269.

SEC. 1. (As amended by laws of 1893, chap. 654.) That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to ship, take, or carry away, or attempt to ship, take, or carry out of this State, any quail, partridge, robin, woodcock, or wild rabbit, dead or alive, for purposes of sale or otherwise. And it shall also be unlawful for any person who is a nonresident of this State to ship, take, or carry away, or attempt to ship, take, or carry away, any quail, partridge, robin, woodcock, Wilson or English snipe, or wild rabbit, dead or alive, from one county to another county in this State, for the purposes of sale or otherwise.

If any person shall ship, take, or carry away, or attempt to ship, take, or carry away, any birds or animals named in this act out of this State, or from one county to another county in this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a common nuisance, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace in this State shall be fined five dollars for each and every bird or animal so shipped or taken or carried away, or so attempted to be shipped, or taken or carried away contrary to the provisions of this act, and upon failure to pay said fine and the costs of prosecution he shall be committed to the jail of the county in which such offense occurred for the period of thirty days, unless said fine and costs be sooner paid; one half said fine shall be paid into the treasury of the county and the other half to the informer.

Passed, April 20, 1891.

Laws of 1893, Vol. **XIX**, chap. 655, p. 802.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons within this State at any time to buy, for purposes of profit or sale, any partridge, quail, or pheasant, and all acts or parts of acts authorizing the issuing of licenses to dealers in said birds be and the same are hereby repealed

as far as they relate to the buying of said birds. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be fined as prescribed in section 5, chapter 507, vol. 17, Laws of Delaware.

Passed May 4. 1893.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Prohibitions against sale refer only to close seasons. No prohibition against transportation.]

FLORIDA.

Laws of 1899, chap. 4784, p. 174.

SEC. 2. That no person or persons, firm or corporation shall sell, expose for sale, or have in his, her, its or their possession for sale at any time any wild deer, venison or deer hide and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to ship or transport any deer, venison or deer hide or hides in this State for sale at any time, and it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to transport any deer, venison or deer hide or hides in this State at any time to be sold. Any person or persons, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail at hard labor not more than three nor less than one month.

SEC. 4. That any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall ship any deer hide or hides, venison, wild turkey, quail or partridge beyond the limits of the county in which the same was killed, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as prescribed in section one of this act [\$25 to \$100, or three to six months' hard labor]. And any common carrier, agent or employee of any such carrier, who shall receive for carriage or permit the carriage of any such deer, hide, venison, wild turkey, quail or partridge by said common carrier across any county line in this State shall, upon conviction, be punished as prescribed in Section one of this act; *Provided*, Hunting parties may take their own game home with them in this State, but not for sale.

Approved May 4, 1899.

GEORGIA.

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

IDAHO.

General Laws, 1899, pp. 429-431.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, or agents or employees of any association or corporation to buy or sell the hides of any of the animals mentioned in any of the preceding sections of this Act. [Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat. Penalty, \$50 to \$100 for each animal.]

SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, agent or employee of any association or corporation to buy or sell or to expose or offer for sale, any of the animals, birds, or fish, or any part or parts of any such animal, bird or fish protected by the provisions of this Act at any time of the year. [Animals and birds protected: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, pheasant, mongolian pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, duck, goose, swan.]

SEC. 20. If any person or persons, agent or employee of any association or corporation shall be found in possession of any of the animals, birds, or fish, or any part or parts of any of the animals, birds, or fish protected by this Act, between the dates within which the killing, taking, ensnaring, entrapping, or destroying of the same is declared to be unlawful, it shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence

that such person or persons, agent or employee killed, ensnared, trapped, or destroyed the same in violation of this Act. *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons having in possession for preservation any stuffed birds or animals, or heads or horns of animals not taken or killed in violation of the provisions of this Act or other game laws of the State of Idaho.

SEC. 21. It shall be unlawful for any railway, express company, stage line or other public carrier, or any of their agents or employees to receive or have in their possession for transportation any of the animals, birds, or fish, or any part or parts of any animals birds or fish protected by the provisions of this Act or other laws of this State, or to transport the same after the passage of this Act. Except, that nothing in this Act shall prevent shipping or transporting in any manner, mounted heads, or stuffed birds or animals to any point within the State; *Provided*, That such birds or animals were not killed in violation of this Act or other laws of the State, or that such heads or horns were not taken from animals taken or killed in violation of this Act or other laws of this State.

SEC. 26. Any person or persons, agent or employee of any association or corporation violating any of the provisions of section 19 and 21 of this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than seventy-five dollars, together with costs of suit.

Approved, March 13, 1899.

ILLINOIS.

Laws of 1899, pp. 224-227.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy, sell or have in possession any of the animals, wild fowl or birds mentioned in section 1 of this act [deer, wild turkey, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant or partridge, quail, woodcock, dove, squirrel, snipe, plover, wild goose, duck, brant, or other waterfowl], at any time when the killing, trapping, netting and ensnaring of such animals, wild fowl or birds shall be unlawful which shall have been killed, entrapped, netted or ensnared contrary to the provisions of this act. And it shall further be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or expose for sale, or to have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling, any quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or pheasant, grey, red, fox or black squirrel or wild turkey that shall have been caught, ensnared, trapped or killed within the limits of this State. And it shall further be unlawful for any person, corporation or carrier to receive for transportation, to transport, carry or convey any of the aforesaid quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or pheasant, squirrel, or wild turkey that shall have been caught, ensnared, trapped or killed within the limits of this State, knowing the same to have been sold, or to transport, carry or convey the same to any place where it is to be sold or offered for sale, or to any place outside of this State for any purpose, except such person have a license from this State so to do. And any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, and shall stand committed to the county jail not exceeding ten days until such fines and costs are paid: *Provided*, that the selling, exposing for sale, having in possession for sale, transporting or carrying and conveying, contrary to the provisions of this section, of each and every animal or bird forbidden herein, shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall sell, or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals, wild fowls or birds mentioned in section one (1) of this act after the expiration of five (5) days next succeeding the first day of the period in which it shall be unlawful

to kill, entrap or ensnare such animals, wild fowls or birds; nor shall any of such animals, wild fowls or birds be sold or offered for sale during the first two days of the open season. Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined and dealt with as specified in section one (1) of this act [penalty, a fine of \$15 to \$50 and costs of suit, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, for each offense; but the killing of each bird or animal shall be deemed a separate offense], and selling or exposing for sale, or having the same in possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals or birds mentioned in this section, after the expiration of the time mentioned in this section, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this act: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of birds by or for the use of taxidermists for preservation either in public or private collection, if so preserved: *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as modifying or being in conflict with section two (2) of this act, or authorizing or legalizing the sale or exposing for sale, transportation or receiving for transportation, any of the animals, birds or game as therein prohibited: *And provided, also*, that inhabitants of villages and cities may receive game from other States, and expose and sell the same on the market in said villages and cities between the first day of October and the first day of February of the following year.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as applicable to any express company or common carrier, into whose possession any of the animals, wild fowl or birds herein mentioned shall come in the regular course of their business for transportation whilst they are in transit through this State from any place without this State where the killing and transportation of said animals, wild fowl or birds shall be lawful. But notwithstanding this provision, the having or being in possession of any such animals, wild fowl or birds as are mentioned in section one (1) upon any of the days upon which the killing, entrapping, ensnaring, netting, buying, selling, or having in possession any such animals, wild fowls or birds, shall be unlawful by the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and taken as *prima facie* evidence that the same was ensnared, trapped, netted or killed in violation of this act.

SEC. 11. The ownership of and title to all wild game and birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner at any time, except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title to said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the game after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

Approved April 24, 1899.

INDIANA.

Revised Statutes, 1897, pp. 360-363.

[SEC.] 2238. *Killing quail or ruffed grouse.* It shall be unlawful for any person to pursue or kill within this State any quail, ruffed grouse or pinnated grouse for purposes of sale, barter, traffic or removal from the State, or to sell, barter, keep, expose or offer for sale, or remove from this State any quail, ruffed grouse or pinnated grouse caught or killed in the State of Indiana.

[SEC.] 2239. *Penalty.* Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of section one of this Act [sec. 2238] shall upon conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one dollar for every quail, ruffed grouse, or pinnated grouse so unlawfully pursued, killed, sold, kept, exposed or offered for sale, or removed from this State.

[SEC.] 2253. *Carrying game.* Every agent or officer of any express company or railroad company, or any other person or persons, who receives or transports any game, whether deer, quails, pheasants, woodcock, wild duck, or prairie chickens, which shall have been killed, taken, or captured, or held in violation of the pro-

visions of this Act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each deer, buck, doe, or fawn so received or transported, and the sum of two dollars for each quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, wild duck, or woodcock so received or transported.

[SEC.] 2254. *Selling game not shot.* Whoever sells, exposes to sale, or has possession of for the purpose of selling, any quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, or wild duck that has not been killed by shooting, shall be fined one dollar for each and every quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, or wild duck so sold, exposed to sale, or possessed for the purpose of selling.

[SEC.] 2255. *Carrying game beyond State.* It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or officers, agents, or servants, or any other person or persons, to transport, carry, or take beyond the limits of this State, or to receive for the purpose of transporting, carrying, or taking beyond the limits of this State, any deer, buck, doe, or fawn, any quail, pheasant, wild duck, grouse, prairie chicken, or woodcock; and any such railroad company, express company, or common carrier, their agents, officers, or servants, or any other person or persons violating the provisions of this section, shall be fined in any sum not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars for each offense so committed.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Revised Statutes U. S., 1878.

SEC. 2137. Every person, other than an Indian, who, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States has existing treaties, hunts, or traps, or takes and destroys any peltries or game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, shall forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and all peltries so taken; and shall be liable in addition to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

Laws of the Chickasaw Nation.¹ Act of September 23, 1896.

SEC. 2. * * * That no person shall kill, ensnare, net or trap any quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, or any deer, antelope, or fawn, or other game, or fish, within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation to sell, or export to any State or Territory; and any person who shall export or ship any game killed or taken in the Chickasaw Nation out of said Nation or Territory, shall be punished as hereinafter provided for in this act.

SEC. 3. * * * That no person shall ensnare, net or trap any quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, deer, antelope, fawn, fish or other game used for food within this nation, or have in possession any game named in the foregoing section for any purpose or any pretense whatever, except for food, and then when actually necessary for immediate use; and the reasonable necessities of the person killing the same. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished as hereinafter provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. * * * That any person or persons found guilty of violating the provisions of this act, as specified in sections two and three, shall upon conviction thereof by the District Court of the Chickasaw Nation, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the National Jail not less than ten days nor more than one hundred days at the discretion of the Court trying the case for the first offense; and upon subsequent conviction for violating the provisions of this act, shall be both fined and imprisoned to the full extent provided for in this act.

Approved September 23, 1896.

¹ While the act of June 28, 1898, commonly known as the Curtis Act, abolishes the tribal governments in the Indian Territory, an exception is made in Section 29 continuing those of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations in force until March 4, 1906. (30 Stat. L., 512.)

IOWA.

Annotated Code, 1897, Title XII, chap. 15, pp. 887-888.

SEC. 2552. *Killing for traffic.* Destroying eggs or nests. No person shall at any time, or at any place within this State, trap, shoot or kill for traffic any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, woodcock, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant; nor shall any one person shoot or kill during any one day more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds; nor shall any one person firm or corporation have more than twenty-five of either kind of said named birds in his or their possession at any one time, unless lawfully received for transportation; or catch or take or attempt to catch or take, with any trap, snare or net any of the birds or animals named in the preceding section; or in any manner wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any of the birds named in this and the preceding section. [18 G. A., ch. 193, §2; 17 G. A., ch. 156, §3.]

SEC. 2554. *Having in possession.* It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to buy or sell, or have in possession, any of the birds or animals named in this chapter, during the period when the killing of such birds or animals is prohibited, except during the first five days of such prohibited period; and the possession by any person company or corporation of any such birds or animals during such prohibited period, except during the first five days thereof, shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of the provisions of this chapter relating to game. [17 G. A., ch. 156, §5.]

SEC. 2555. *Shipping out of State.* No person, company or corporation shall at any time ship, take or carry out of this State any of the birds or animals named in this chapter; but it shall be lawful for any person to ship to any person within this State any game birds named, not to exceed one dozen in any one day, during the period when the killing of such birds is not prohibited; but he shall first make an affidavit before some person authorized to administer oaths that said birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold or had in possession, are not being shipped for sale or profit, giving the name and post-office address of the person to whom shipped, and the number of birds to be so shipped. * * * [17 G. A., ch. 156 §6.]

SEC. 2556. *Penalty.* If any person use any device, kill, trap, ensnare, buy, sell, ship, or have in his possession, or ship, take or carry out of the State, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, any of the birds or animals named or referred to herein, or shall wilfully destroy any eggs or nests of the birds named or referred to in the preceding sections, he shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each bird * * * so killed, trapped, ensnared, bought, sold, shipped, had in possession, destroyed, or shipped, taken or carried out of the State, and shall stand committed to the county jail for thirty days unless such fine and costs of prosecuting are sooner paid. [17 G. A., ch. 156, §7.]

SEC. 2557. *Receiving for transportation.* If any railway or express company or other common carrier, or any of their agents or servants, receive any of the fish, birds or animals mentioned or referred to in this chapter for transportation or other purpose, during the period hereinbefore limited and prohibited, or at any other time except in the manner provided in this chapter, he or it shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

KANSAS.

Session Laws of 1897, chap. 135, pp. 294-295.

SEC. 3. The having in possession, by any person or persons, company or corporation of any bird named in section one of this act [partridge, pinnated grouse or

prairie chicken, grouse, quail, pheasant, oriole, meadowlark, robin, thrush, red-bird, mockingbird, blue jay, turtledove, yellowhammer, or bluebird], excepting song birds, at any time when the bird so possessed is not permitted to be shot by the provisions of said section, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, at any time, to buy, sell, barter, ship or offer for sale, barter or shipment, within the State of Kansas, any bird or birds named in section one of this Act. The having in possession by any person, company or corporation of any bird or birds named in section one of this act, except by a person who has lawfully killed the same, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any railroad, express or transportation company or corporation, or any agent, employee or manager of such company to accept, within the State of Kansas, for shipment or transfer, any of the birds mentioned in section one of this act. The having in possession of any of the birds mentioned in the first section of this act by any such railroad, express or transportation company or corporation, or agent or employee or manager thereof, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act.

SEC. 8. Any person, or the manager, agent or employee of any company or corporation found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense, and costs, together with an attorney's fee of ten dollars, and shall be committed until such fine, costs and attorney's fee shall be paid.

Approved, March 13, 1897.

LOUISIANA.

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

MAINE.

Public Laws of 1899, chap. 42, pp. 35-44.

SEC. 11. * * * Nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport from place to place any of the birds mentioned in this section [wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock, quail, plover, snipe, and sandpipers], in close season, nor in open season unless open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with the owner's name and residence and accompanied by him, unless tagged in accordance with section twenty-six of this chapter under the same penalty [\$5 for each bird]. Any person, not the actual owner of such bird, who, to aid another in such transportation, falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be liable to the same penalty; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport at any one time more than fifteen of any one variety of the birds above named as the property of one person under the same penalty. * * *

SEC. 12. * * * Whoever carries or transports from place to place, any of the birds named in this chapter during the period in which the killing of such bird is prohibited, forfeits five dollars for each bird so carried or transported.

SEC. 23. No person or corporation shall carry or transport from place to place any moose or deer, or part thereof, in close time, nor in open time unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him, under a penalty of forty dollars and costs of prosecution for each moose or deer so transported or carried; and any person not the actual owner of such game or parts thereof, who, to aid another in such trans-

portation, falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be liable to the penalties aforesaid; and it shall be prima facie evidence that said game, that is being transported or carried in violation of this section, was illegally killed; but nothing herein shall apply to the transportation of moose or deer by any person or corporation, when such game is lawfully tagged in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-six of this chapter. Whoever lawfully kills a bull moose shall, while the same or any part thereof, is being transported, preserve and transport it with the evidence on the moose of the sex of the same. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the State the moose or part thereof being transported, and pay a fine of three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.

SEC. 24. All birds, fish, and game hunted, caught, killed, destroyed, bought, carried, transported or found in possession of any person or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this chapter and amendments thereto, shall be liable to seizure; and in case of conviction for such violation, such game shall be forfeited to the State, to be sold for consumption in this State only. Any person whose game or fish has been seized for violation of any game or fish law, shall have it returned to him on giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, residents of the State, in double the amount of the fine for such violation, on condition that, if convicted of such violation, he will, within thirty days thereafter, pay such fine and costs. If he neglects or refuses to give such bond and takes the game or fish so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure, or for the loss of the game or fish seized.

SEC. 25. No resident of this State shall sell or give away any moose or deer or part thereof, or any game birds, to be transported or carried beyond the limits of this State, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every moose, deer or part thereof, and one dollar for every game bird so sold or given away; and any person who shall buy any of the above-named animals or birds or parts thereof, to so transport them, or who shall transport them after buying the same or receiving the same as a gift, shall be subject to the same penalty.

SEC. 26. Any person who has lawfully killed a moose or a deer, except in September as heretofore provided, * * * or one pair of game birds, may send the same to his home or to any hospital in the State, without accompanying the same by purchasing of the duly constituted agent therefor a tag, paying for a moose five dollars, for a deer two dollars, * * * and fifty cents for a pair of game birds. The commissioners of inland fisheries and game may appoint agents in convenient localities who may sell these tags, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may adopt. * * *

SEC. 27. Any marketman or provision dealer, having an established place of business in this State, may purchase and have in his possession at his said place of business not more than three deer, lawfully killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, at one time, and may sell the same at retail to his local customers, provided, however, that said marketman or provision dealer, shall have procured a license of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game to carry on said business of buying and selling deer as aforesaid; and provided further, that said marketmen shall record in a book kept for that purpose, and open to the inspection of inland fish and game wardens and the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, the name and residence of each person of whom he purchases any inland fish or game and the date of such purchase; and if any marketman or provision dealer shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be fined five hundred dollars for each offense and be prohibited for five years thereafter from the benefits of this section. All marketmen or provision dealers licensed as aforesaid shall pay to the commissioners, in cities and towns of over three thousand inhabitants, five dollars annually, and three dollars in all other places; or instead of this fee, the commissioners may, at their discretion, issue licenses authorizing the retailing of

deer as above specified, on payment of fifty cents for each deer retailed; said marketmen and provision dealers holding these licenses shall annually, on December fifteenth, make, sign, and send to the commissioners, under oath, a statement setting forth in detail the number of deer by them bought, and of whom bought, and the date of each purchase, during the time covered by their licenses; and whoever fails to make the report required in this section shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars and costs.

SEC. 28. The commissioners may annually issue licenses to suitable persons to buy and sell, or tan, deer skins lawfully taken. Such persons shall keep a record of all deer skins purchased, of whom purchased, and the date of purchase, and shall report annually to the commissioners. The fee for such license shall be five dollars, to be paid to the commissioners and by them to the State treasurer; and whoever, licensed as aforesaid, unreasonably and willfully refuses to make such report, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

Approved, March 8, 1899.

MARYLAND.

The general State game law, Acts of 1898, chap. 206, only contains provisions against sale of game in close seasons. The following abstracts of local laws are taken from the compilation of the game and fish laws prepared by the Maryland Game and Fish Protective Association, and are arranged alphabetically by counties.

Anne Arundel. [Unlawful to sell any partridge, quail, woodcock or pheasant taken in Anne Arundel County, or to carry the same out of the county alive or dead. Penalty, \$5 for each bird, or 10 days; one-half to informer, one-half to county schools. Acts 1900, chap. 151.]

Caroline. [Unlawful to ship or attempt to ship out of this county at any season, any partridges, quail, woodcock, or rabbits shot or trapped in said county. Penalty, \$5 for each bird, etc., so shipped. Possession by any express or transportation company of any of said game is *prima facie* evidence of violation. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 6, Secs. 30, 31.]

Frederick. [Unlawful to sell, barter or trade, (or to attempt the same) any pheasant, partridge, squirrels or woodcock that have been trapped or shot in Frederick county. Penalty, \$10 for each bird, etc.; one-half to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 11, Secs. 45, 48, 53.]

[Unlawful to ship or attempt to ship beyond the limits of Frederick county, or to sell for the purpose of shipping, or to send or carry beyond said limits for the purpose of sale, etc., any pheasants, partridges, squirrels or woodcock shot, snared, etc., in said county. Penalty, \$50 for each violation; one-half to informer. *Ibid.*, Secs. 47, 48, 53.]

[Possession of any pheasant, partridge, squirrel or woodcock in Frederick county, *prima facie* evidence that the same was shot, trapped, etc., in said county. *Ibid.*, Sec. 49.]

[Transportation or offer to transport any pheasants, partridges, squirrels or woodcock is *prima facie* evidence that the same were transported or shipped or offered for transportation or shipment for the purpose of sale. *Ibid.*, Sec. 50.]

[Carrying of pheasants, partridges, squirrels, or woodcock from door to door is *prima facie* evidence that the same were offered for sale. *Ibid.*, Sec. 51.]

Kent. [Unlawful for any person or corporation in this county to ship or transport for sale beyond said county (or attempt the same) any bird, rabbit, or squirrel killed or taken in said county without first obtaining a license. Penalty, \$30 for each offense; one-half to informer. Possession of any of said game by an express or transportation company at any time is *prima facie* evidence of violation. Acts 1894, chap. 501, Secs. 38, 39.]

Montgomery. [Unlawful to sell for the purpose of being carried out of the county, or to carry out of the same, for the purpose of sale, any partridge, pheasant, or wild turkey. Penalty, \$10 for each violation; one-half to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 16, Secs 56, 57.]

Queen Anne. [Unlawful to ship, or attempt to ship for sale, out of said county, at any season, any partridge, rabbit, or woodcock shot or trapped in this county, without obtaining license. Penalty, \$5 for each bird so shipped or sold, payable to school fund. Possession by any transportation company *prima facie* evidence of violation. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 18, Secs. 34, 36.]

Somerset. [Unlawful to send or take any of the following game out of the county: Rabbit, squirrel, muskrat, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose. Penalty, \$5 to \$25 for each and every bird or animal. Acts 1900, chap. 203.]

Washington. [Unlawful to sell, or attempt to sell, at any time, pheasants, partridges, wild turkeys, deer, squirrels, or rabbits killed or trapped in Washington County, or to ship said game elsewhere to sell the same. Penalty, \$10 to \$20; one-half to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 22, Secs. 32, 33, 34.]

Wicomico and Worcester. [Unlawful for any person, corporation, or company at any time to kill or expose for sale, transport, or have in possession any partridge or quail, after the same has been killed, for any purpose except for consumption as food, within Wicomico or Worcester counties: nor kill, expose for sale, or have in possession any of the above-named game with the intention of sending or transporting or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of said counties.

[But this is not to prevent barter or sale of such game for home consumption only, by residents of said counties within the limits of said counties. Penalty, \$5 to \$25 for each offense, all of which is payable to informer. Public Local Laws, 1888, Art. 23, Secs. 7 and 8.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Acts and Resolves of 1884, chap. 308.

SEC. 2. Game artificially propagated and maintained upon lands, posted as above, shall be the exclusive property of the person propagating and maintaining the same, but such person shall not sell such game for food at seasons when its capture is prohibited by law.

SEC. 3. Whoever offends against any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

Acts and Resolves of 1886, chap. 276.

SEC. 10. Whoever takes, carries, sends, or transports any of the birds or animals protected herein, out of this Commonwealth, the said birds or animals having been illegally taken or killed within this state, shall be punished by fine of twenty dollars.

Approved, June 10, 1886.

Acts and Resolves of 1890, chap. 249, p. 156.

SEC. 2. Whoever at any time takes or sends or causes to be taken or transported beyond the limits of the Commonwealth any woodcock, quail or ruffed grouse taken or killed within the Commonwealth, or has in possession any such bird or birds with intent to take or cause the same to be taken out of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for every bird so had in possession or taken or caused to be taken or sent beyond the limits of the Commonwealth as aforesaid.

Approved, April 30, 1890.

Acts and Resolves of 1900, chap. 379.

SEC. 2. For a period of three years after the passage of this act it shall also be unlawful to buy, sell, offer for sale, or have in possession for sale, any woodcock or ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, whenever or wherever the said birds may have been taken or killed.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to take or kill or have in possession, or buy, sell or offer for sale, a quail, between the first day of December and the first day of October following, whenever or wherever such bird may have been taken or killed: *provided, however*, that any person, firm or corporation dealing in game or engaged in the cold storage business may buy, sell or have in possession, and any person may buy from such person, firm or corporation, and have in possession if so bought, quail from the first day of December to the first day of May, if such quail were not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act; and any person, firm or corporation dealing in game or engaged in the cold storage business may have quail in possession on cold storage at any season, if such quail were not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful to take or kill a pinnated grouse at any time, or a wood or summer duck, black duck or teal, between the first day of March and the first day of September, or any other of the so-called duck species, between the twentieth day of May and the first day of September, or to buy, sell or have in possession any of the birds named in this section during the time within which the taking or killing thereof is prohibited, whenever or wherever such birds may have been taken or killed: *provided, however*, that any person, firm or corporation dealing in game or engaged in the cold storage business may buy, sell or have in possession, and any person may buy from such person, firm or corporation, and have in possession if so bought, pinnated grouse, wild pigeons and any of the so-called shore, marsh or beach birds, or any of the so-called duck species, at any season, if such birds were not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Whoever takes or kills, or buys or sells or offers for sale, or has in possession, or has in possession for sale, any bird contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for every bird so taken or killed, or bought or sold or offered for sale, or had in possession, or had in possession for sale.

Approved, June 13, 1900.

MICHIGAN.

Public Acts of 1893, No. 196, pp. 312-314.

SEC. 1. That no person shall at any time or in any manner acquire any property in, or subject to his dominion or control, any of the birds, game or fish, the killing, taking, or having in possession of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by any of the laws of this State, that they shall always and under all circumstances and conditions be and remain the sole property of the State. * * * When their killing is not prohibited by law, the same may be used at the time, in the manner, and for the purposes expressly authorized by law, but not otherwise.

SEC. 2. No person, company or corporation shall at any time catch, take or kill, or have in possession of or under control, any of the birds, game or fish of this State, the killing of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by law, with intent to ship the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in their shipment out of this State, or shall ship or intentionally allow or aid in their shipment out of this State: *Provided, however*, That fish taken or caught in Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron and Erie, and the bays and harbors

connected with said lakes, and the Sault Ste. Marie, St. Clair, Saginaw and Detroit rivers may be sold, transported, and shipped out of this State.

SEC. 3. No person shall at any time have in possession or under control any bird, game or fish caught, taken or killed outside of this State, which was caught, taken or killed at any time, in a manner or for a purpose forbidden by the laws of the State, Territory or country where the same was caught, taken or killed, or which was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of the laws thereof.

SEC. 4. The possession or having under control of any kind of bird, game or fish, the killing of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by the laws of this State, shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was killed in this State, to disprove which it shall be necessary to show by the testimony of the party who actually caught, took or killed the same that it was killed outside of this State. Whenever it shall appear that any bird, game or fish of a kind the killing of which is at any time or at all times prohibited by the laws of this State, was caught, taken or killed outside of this State, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that such bird, game or fish was caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner and for a purpose prohibited by the laws of the State, Territory or country where it was caught, taken or killed, and was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of the laws thereof. * * *

SEC. 5. No person, company or corporation shall sell, or attempt to sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession or under control, for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any kind of bird, game or fish at any time when the taking, catching or killing of such kind of birds, game or fish is prohibited by the laws of this State: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall prevent the taking or catching alive of birds, game or fish for domestication, propagation or breeding purposes.¹

SEC. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars, and the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof shall be confined in the county jail until such fine and costs shall be paid; but such confinement shall not exceed thirty days.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

MINNESOTA.

General Laws of 1897, chap. 221, pp. 413-429.

SEC. 9. No person shall at any time or in any manner acquire any property in or subject to his dominion or control, any of the birds, animals or fish within this State of the kinds herein mentioned, but they shall always and under all circumstances be and remain the property of this State. By killing, catching or taking the same, however, in the manner and for the purposes herein authorized, and during the periods when their killing is not herein prohibited, the same may be used at the time, in the manner and for the purposes herein authorized, and during the periods when their killing is not herein prohibited, the same may be used at the time, in the manner and for the purposes herein expressly authorized, but not otherwise; and whenever any person kills, catches, takes, ships or has in his possession, or under control, any of the birds, animals or fish mentioned in this act at a time or in a manner prohibited by this act, such person shall thereby forfeit

¹ The game and fish warden department, under advice of the attorney-general of the State, holds that none of the game birds or animals protected for part or all of the time under the laws of Michigan, can be transported beyond the limits of the State.

and lose all his right to the use and possession of such bird, animal or fish, and the State shall be entitled to the sole possession thereof.

SEC. 10. * * * It shall be unlawful and is prohibited to catch, take, kill or have in possession or ship any woodcock, turtle dove, snipe, upland plover, prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, between the first day of November and the first day of September following; or any quail, partridges, ruffled grouse or pheasant, between the first day of December and the first day of October following; or upland plover, prairie or golden plover, between the thirty-first day of October and the fourth day of July following; or any Mongolian, English or Chinese pheasant at any time prior to the first day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and four (1904). The sale, exposing for sale, having in possession with intent to sell, or the shipment to any person, either within or without this State, by common or private carrier, of any ruffed grouse, sometimes known as partridge or pheasant, is hereby prohibited and made unlawful.

Wild duck of any variety, or any variety of wild goose, brandt, or any variety of aquatic fowl whatever, between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of September following.

Except that when the birds mentioned in this section have been lawfully caught, taken and killed within the time herein allowed, they may be had in possession for ten (10) days after the time hereinbefore limited, for use as herein specified, but not otherwise. Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days for each and every bird so caught, taken or killed, shipped or had in possession or under control.

SEC. 13. No person shall at any time catch, take, kill, receive or have in possession or under control any of the birds in this act mentioned, caught, taken or killed in this State, with intent to ship the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in their shipment out of this State, or ship the same out of this State.

Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days for each and every bird so caught, taken, killed or had in possession or under control, or so shipped or allowed, or aided to be shipped.

SEC. 14. * * * It shall be and is hereby made unlawful for any person to ship or cause to be conveyed by common carrier, or convey or caused to be conveyed by any private conveyance at any time any elk, moose, caribou or deer to any person except the same is in the control of and accompanied by some person in charge thereof other than an employee of a common carrier. *Provided further*, that it shall be and is hereby made unlawful for any person to ship or cause to be conveyed in the manner aforesaid any of such animals in excess of five (5) in number during any one year from and after October twenty-fifth (25th); and whoever shall offend against any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days for each and every deer, fawn or elk so caught, killed, taken, shipped or had in possession or under control.

SEC. 15. No person shall hunt, catch, ship or have in possession or under control at any time any moose or caribou, except that antlered moose and antlered

caribou may be killed between the fifth day of November and the tenth day of November in the same year, but no person shall kill more than one moose and one caribou in any one season: *and provided further*, that when any male moose or male caribou have been lawfully killed they may be had in possession for five days after the time herein limited for killing the same, and be used in the manner herein allowed, but not otherwise.

Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than two hundred days, for each and every moose or caribou caught, taken, killed, shipped or had in possession or under control.

SEC. 18. No person shall at any time catch, take, kill or have in possession or under control any elk, deer, moose or caribou, or any part thereof, caught, taken or killed in this State, with intent to ship the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in their shipment out of this State, or shall ship or allow or aid in their shipment out of this State.

Whoever shall offend against any of this provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days nor more than ninety days, for each and every deer, moose, caribou or any part of the same so caught, taken or killed, or had in possession, or under control, or so shipped, or allowed to be shipped, or aided to be shipped.

SEC. 19. Any person who is legally in possession of any of the birds or animals herein mentioned which have been caught, taken and killed at a time and in a manner permitted by the provisions of this act, and who is desirous of retaining possession of the same for his own use after the time hereinbefore limited when they may be had in possession, and who shall before the expiration of the five days hereinbefore limited within which they may be had in possession, make application to the board of game and fish commissioners for leave to retain the same, which application shall be in writing and signed and sworn to by the applicant, and shall state:

First—The name and residence of the person in possession of such birds or animals.

Second—The number, kinds and location of said birds or animals, which unless (number) shall not exceed one hundred birds, five deer, one moose and one caribou for each applicant.

Third—That if permitted to retain the same by said board the applicant will keep possession of said birds and animals for his own use and will not ship, sell or dispose of same.

If said board is satisfied that said application is made in good faith, and said applicant will keep said birds or animals for his own use and not for sale, the said board shall cause tags or seals which can not be duplicated by others, and which can not be removed without destroying the same, to be attached to each bird or animal, not exceeding one hundred birds, five deer, one moose, one caribou, for each applicant. The person making such application shall, before said tags or seals are attached, pay to such board the reasonable expense of making and attaching such tags or seals.

After such tags or seals have been so attached as aforesaid by said board, and the person who made such application keeps possession of such birds or animals for his own use and does not ship, sell or dispose of the same, and such tags or seals remain upon said birds or animals, he may retain possession of such birds or animals until consumed.

Any person who shall ship, sell or dispose of any birds or animals which have been tagged or sealed as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con-

viction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days for each and every bird or animal so shipped or sold or disposed of.

SEC. 32. No person shall at any time have in possession or under control in this State any bird, animal or fish caught, taken or killed outside of this State at a time when it is unlawful to have in possession or under control such birds, animals or fish when caught, taken or killed in this State.

Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten (10) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars and cost of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than sixty (60) days for each and every such bird, animal or fish had in possession or under control.

SEC. 33. The possession or having under control any bird animal or fish of any kind, the killing of which is at any or all times herein prohibited, shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was the property of this State at the time when it was caught, taken or killed, and that it was caught, taken and killed in this State. * * * Whenever it shall appear that any bird, animal or fish of any of the kinds the killing of which is at any or all times herein prohibited was caught, taken or killed outside of this State, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that at the time it was caught, taken or killed it was the property of the State, Territory or country in which it was caught, taken or killed, and that such bird, animal or fish was caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner or for a purpose prohibited by the laws of the State, Territory or country where it was caught, taken or killed, and that it was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of law thereof. * * *

SEC. 34. It shall be the duty of every common carrier, its agents and all other persons, whenever any bird, animal or fish of any of the kinds the killing of which is at any or all times herein prohibited, is, in violation of law, offered for transportation or had in possession for such purpose, or is shipped, to at once notify the board of game and fish commissioners of this State, or one of the game wardens appointed by them, of the name and residence of the party making such shipment, the place from whence shipped and the name and residence of the party to whom shipped, and the kinds of birds, animals or fish so shipped.

Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty (60) days nor more than ninety (90) days.

SEC. 36. Any bird, animal or fish mentioned in this act caught, killed, shipped or had in possession or under control contrary to any provision of this act, is hereby declared to be and shall be contraband, and it shall be the duty of all members of the board of game and fish commissioners, all game wardens, sheriffs and their deputies, constables and police officers of this State, at any and all times to seize and take possession of any and all birds, animals or fish which have been caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner or for a purpose, or had in possession or under control, or have been shipped contrary to any provision of this act. * * *

SEC. 45. Any attempt to violate any of the provisions of any section of this act shall be deemed a violation of such provision and punishable in the same manner as a violation of such provision is punishable.

SEC. 49. The provisions of this act shall not apply to domesticated birds or animals. * * *

Approved, April 23, 1897.

MISSISSIPPI.

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

MISSOURI.

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

MONTANA.

Laws of 1897, pp. 251, 253.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall willfully catch, trap or otherwise restrain, for the purpose of sale or domestication or any other purpose, any buffalo, elk, moose, or mountain sheep within the State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars nor less than One Hundred Dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment for each offense committed in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 17. Any person or persons, agent or employees, of any stage or express company, or railroad company, or association of persons, who shall receive for transportation or carriage, or shall sell or offer for sale, fish or game that have been taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act, knowing or having reason to believe that such fish or game were so illegally caught, taken or killed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than One Hundred Dollars, or more than Three Hundred Dollars for each lot or shipment of fish or game so transported or carried, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale, any of the birds or animals or any part thereof mentioned in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Act [deer, elk, moose, antelope, bison, buffalo, mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, pheasant, Chinese pheasant, wild duck, wild goose, brant, swan], is punishable by a fine of not less than Twenty-five Dollars or more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 8, 1897.

NEBRASKA.

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

NEVADA.

Compiled Laws, 1900, pp. 181-182.

SEC. 861. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company, corporation, or association, within this State, to have in his or their possession, or to sell, buy, transport, or give away, or offer or expose for sale, or purchase from any person whomsoever, either Indians or other persons, any of the birds [quail, partridge, grouse, sage hen, pheasant, plover, woodcock, snipe, curlew, mud hen, sand-hill crane, duck, goose, brant, swan], wild game or animals [deer, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, goat], mentioned in this Act, during the seasons wherein the killing, injuring, pursuing, netting, trapping, pounding, weiring, caging, selling, buying, transporting, giving away, offering or exposing for sale, or having in his or their possession, is herein prohibited; *provided*, that nothing

in this Act shall be so construed as to prohibit any person or persons, firm, company, corporation, or association, taking any bird, fowl, or animal mentioned in this Act at any time for scientific purposes.

SEC. 862. Any person or persons, firm, company, corporation, or association, or common carrier, or the agent of any such firm, company, corporation, or association, violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which said conviction is had, for any term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition to the costs now allowed by law on criminal prosecution, twenty-five (\$25) dollars liquidated damages, shall be entered up as costs against each defendant, and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of costs in civil actions, which said sum of twenty-five (25) dollars shall be paid to the party instrumental in securing the arrest and conviction of said defendant.

Approved February 27, 1893.

SEC. 865. Every railroad company, express company, transportation company, or other common carrier, their officers, agents and servants, and every other person who shall transport, carry or take out of this State, or who shall receive for the purpose of transporting from the State, any deer, buck, doe or fawn, or any mountain sheep or antelope, or any quail, sage chicken, prairie chicken, grouse, dove, wild duck or goose, except for purposes of propagation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty (\$20) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved February 16, 1899.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Public Statutes, 1891, chap. 131.

SEC. 6 (as amended by Laws of 1899, chap. 30, p. 266). If any person shall take, catch, kill, or destroy, during the open season of any year, any cow moose, or more than one bull moose, two caribou, or two deer, he shall be punished as provided in section 1 of this chapter, for each offense; and if any person shall have in his possession the carcasses or hides of more than the aforesaid number of moose, caribou, or deer, or parts thereof, or the carcass or hide, or any part thereof, of any animal, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that he has hunted and killed the same contrary to law; and no person or corporation shall transport any of said animals, or parts thereof, unless open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with the name of the actual owner, and accompanied by him, under a penalty of fifty dollars, except that the Blue Mountain Forest Association may kill deer and moose within the confines of its game preserve as established by chapter 258 of the Laws of 1895, until January 15 of each year, and may ship them to points without the State at any time when accompanied by a certificate of the fish and game commission that they were legally killed; and the fish and game commission shall provide such rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this paragraph without any expense to the State of New Hampshire.

Public Statutes, 1891, chap. 132, p. 365.

SEC. 3. [If any person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in possession any woodcock, ruffed grouse, or partridge, after the 15th day of September, or during the months of October, November, and December of any year, or plover during the

months of August, September, October, November, December, and January of any year, except for consumption as food within the State, he shall be punished.]

NEW JERSEY.

Laws of 1900, chap. 111, p. 300.

[SEC.] 31. It shall be unlawful at all times to remove, or attempt to remove, from this State any ruffed grouse (frequently called partridge or pheasant), quail (frequently called partridge), hare (frequently called rabbit), English pheasant, woodcock or squirrel; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to common carriers carrying from beyond the confines of this State in unbroken packages to some other point beyond the confines of this State any such birds, game or fish; and any person, persons or corporation found guilty of the violation of this section, shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for each bird, game or fish so removed; or attempted to be removed; *provided, further*, that this act shall not apply to any such birds or game when killed upon any game preserve stocked by the owners thereof.

Approved, March 23, 1900.

NEW MEXICO.

Compiled Laws 1897, p. 394.

SEC. 1362. It shall be unlawful to sell or expose for sale, at any time, any of the game, birds or animals, the killing of which is prohibited or restricted by this act [deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, ibex, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey], or to sell the flesh, hide or any part thereof. It shall be unlawful to sell any speckled trout, or other food fish, caught in any of the public waters of the Territory: *Provided*, That it is not the intention of this act to prevent dealers and butchers from selling any game, birds or animals killed outside the boundaries of this Territory.

In any trial for the violation of the provisions of this act, the burden of proof shall be upon such dealers or butchers, to prove that such birds or animals were killed without the boundaries of this Territory.

SEC. 1363. It shall be unlawful for any railway, express company, stage line, or public carrier, to transport outside the Territory, or receive for such transportation, any of the game, birds or animals mentioned in this act, or the flesh or hides thereof, that may be offered for such transportation at any place in this Territory.

SEC. 1364. Nothing in this act shall prevent professional taxidermists from killing birds or animals for the purpose of preserving the same, nor any person from capturing or taking any of said birds or animals for the purpose of domesticating or preserving the same in parks or inclosures within this Territory: *Provided*, Such taxidermists or other persons must prove that such birds or animals have been preserved and used for such purpose. Birds or animals so taken for such purposes may be shipped out of the Territory, only upon written permit from some duly appointed warden of this Territory.

SEC. 1365. Any person or persons, or the officer, agent or employee, of any firm or corporation, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished for each offense by fine in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court or justice trying the case.

NEW YORK.

Laws of 1900, chap. 20.

ARTICLE I. QUADRUPEDS.

SEC. 8. Deer or venison killed in this State shall not be transported from or through any county, or possessed for that purpose, except as follows: One carcass or a part thereof may be transported from the county where killed when accompanied by the owner. No person shall transport or accompany more than two deer in any year under this section. Possession of deer or venison by a common carrier, or by any person in its employ while engaged in the business of such common carrier, unaccompanied by the owner shall constitute a violation of this section by such common carrier. This section does not apply to the head, feet or skin of deer if carried separately.

SEC. 19. A person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto, is liable as follows: For each violation of sections one to eleven, both inclusive, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and for each deer, wild moose, elk, caribou, antelope or part of any such animal taken or possessed in violation of any provision of any of said sections, an additional penalty of one hundred dollars. * * *

ARTICLE II. BIRDS.

SEC. 29. Woodcock, grouse and quail shall not be transported within this State or into the State from a point without the State less than twenty-five miles from the State line unless accompanied by the actual owner thereof, and no person shall transport or accompany more than thirty-six grouse or thirty-six woodcock in any calendar year, or more than twelve of either kind at one time. Possession thereof by a common carrier, or employee thereof, at the time actually engaged in the business of such common carrier, unaccompanied by the actual owner thereof, shall constitute a violation of this section by such employee and common carrier. No common carrier or person in its employ shall transport such birds as owner.

SEC. 38. [Birds or game, except fish, taken in this State shall not be transported without the State; nor shall the same be taken or possessed with intent to transport the same without the State. Any person doing any act with reference to such birds or game in aid of such taking or transportation with knowledge of the intention to so transport the same shall be deemed to have violated this section.]

SEC. 39. A person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to a penalty of sixty dollars and to an additional penalty of twenty-five dollars for each bird or part of bird taken or possessed in violation thereof.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Code, 1883, II, chap. 21, p. 235.

SEC. 2335. No person shall export or transport from the State any quail or partridges, whether dead or alive, and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not more than thirty days for each offense. (1876-77, c. 195; 1880, c. 57.)

Public Laws of 1897, chap. 291, p. 468.

SEC. 2 [as amended, 1899]. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt, shoot, take or capture any wild fowl in the county of Currituck, between the 31st of March and the 10th day of November of each year, or to sell or to ship out of the State any wild fowl between said dates.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Revised Codes, 1895, chap. 72, p. 1363.

[SEC.] 7683. Shipping out of State. Every person who within this State ships or receives for shipment beyond the limits of this State any of the game birds or animals mentioned in section 7677 [prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, woodcock, plover, wild duck, wild goose, brant, buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, caribou, mountain sheep] * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine of ten dollars for each game bird or fish so shipped or received and one hundred dollars for each animal so shipped or received.

OHIO.

Revised Statutes, 1897 (as amended by General Acts of 1898, Vol. XCIII, p. 108).

SEC. 6964. * * * Whoever purchases, sells or exposes for sale, or has in his possession, any dove, except between the fourth day of July and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive; or any snipe, rail, killdeer or plover, except between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of May, inclusive; or any coot or mud hen, or wild duck, except between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of April, inclusive; or any Mongolian pheasant, English or ring-neck pheasant, before the tenth day of November, 1903, or after that date, except between the tenth day of November and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive; or any of the song or insectivorous birds mentioned in section 6960; or whoever shall at any time, catch or kill, any quail, wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, prairie chicken, woodcock, squirrel, Mongolian pheasant, or English or ring-neck pheasant, for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the limits of this State, or for sale in the markets of this State, or shall transport or have in possession with intent to procure the transportation beyond the limits of this State, or for sale in the markets of this State, any quail, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, or pheasant, prairie chicken, woodcock, squirrel, Mongolian pheasant, or English or ring-neck pheasant, killed within this State, shall be fined as provided in section 6968. And in addition thereto, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each bird trapped or possessed contrary to the provisions of this act. The reception by any person within this State of any such birds, game or animals, for shipment to a point without the State, shall be prima facie evidence that such birds, game or animals were killed within this State for the purpose of conveying the same beyond its limits; *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed as applicable to any common carrier into whose possession any of the birds, game or animals herein mentioned, shall come in the regular course of their business for transportation, while they are in transit through this State from any place without this State, where the killing of such birds, game or animals shall be lawful, but nothing in the provisions of this act shall prevent any one having in his possession wild deer during the time when the killing thereof is made penal. Any game warden or deputy game warden in this State shall have authority and right, at any time, to open packages, boxes, crates or other receptacles containing the birds, game or animals prohibited by this act from being transported without the limits of this State, delivered to a common carrier for transportation out of the State, and shall take and confiscate such birds, game or animals about to be transported out of the State and deliver them to some hospital, infirmary or charitable institution.

Passed April 12, 1898.

SEC. 6968. [Any person convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than one

hundred (100) dollars, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay said fine, be imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse, and shall there remain for the full period of thirty days. (Revised Statutes, 1897.)]

OKLAHOMA.

Session Laws of 1899, Chap. XV, pp. 165-167.

SEC. 3. Any person having lawfully taken any of the game mentioned in this Act, or any person lawfully having any of said game in his possession, may sell the same to persons living in the Territory of Oklahoma, for consumption therein.

SEC. 4. No person shall at any time have in possession or under control any birds, game or fish caught, taken or killed outside of this Territory, which was caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner, or for a purpose forbidden by the laws of this Territory or the State, Territory or country where the same was caught, taken or killed, or which was shipped out of said State, Territory or country in violation of the laws thereof.

SEC. 5. [Possession of birds or game at a time prohibited by the laws of this Territory shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was killed in this Territory. Whenever it shall appear that any birds or game, the killing of which is at any time prohibited by the laws of this Territory, was killed outside of this Territory, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that such bird or game was killed at a time, in a manner, and for a purpose prohibited by the laws of the Territory, State, or country where killed, and was exported out of said Territory, State, or country in violation of the laws thereof.]

SEC. 6. No person, company or corporation shall sell or attempt to sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession or under control, for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any kind of bird, game or fish at any time, when the taking, catching or killing of such kind of birds, game or fish is prohibited by the laws of this Territory.

SEC. 7. [Violation of any of the provisions of sections 4, 5, and 6 of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.]

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation within this Territory to export or carry to any other Territory, or State or country any game or the parts of any game mentioned in this Act, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and costs of suit, and shall be committed to the common jail of the county wherein the offense was committed until such fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, their officers, agents, servants or any other person or persons to purchase or receive within this Territory any of the game mentioned in Section 1. of this Act, or any meat or parts of such game, for the purpose of transporting or carrying the same beyond the limits of this Territory or in any manner handling the same, or to transport or carry any of said game or meat or part thereof beyond the limits of this Territory. Except that the provisions of this section shall not apply to fine birds or animals captured and held for domestic or scientific purposes: *And provided*, That not more than one pair of such birds or animals may be shipped at any one time. And any agent, officer or servant of any railroad company, express company or other common carrier, or any other person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, with cost of suit. And any

railroad company, express company of [sic] other common carrier violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay to the Territory of Oklahoma, for each violation thereof, the sum of two hundred dollars, together with all costs of suit, to be recovered in a civil action to be instituted in the name of the Territory of Oklahoma by the county attorney of any county wherein said suit is brought, which sum of two hundred dollars shall be collected upon execution as in civil cases.

Approved, March 10th, 1899.

OREGON.

General Laws of 1899, pp. 133-136.

SEC. 1. * * * It shall be unlawful at any time to hunt, pursue, take, kill or have in possession any deer, moose or mountain sheep for the purpose of obtaining the skin, hide, horns, hams or other flesh of such animal for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange or trade. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to buy or offer to buy, or transport or carry for purposes of trade, sale, barter, or exchange the skin, hide, horns, hams or other flesh of any deer, moose or mountain sheep.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful within the State of Oregon at any time to take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession, except for breeding purposes, or sell or offer for sale any English partridge or wild turkey between the thirty-first day of January, 1899, and the first day of February, 1904.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful within the State of Oregon, to sell, exchange or offer for sale or exchange, for money or other valuable consideration, or to take or kill for sale, or to have in possession for sale or exchange, any grouse, pheasant, quail, bobwhite, Mongolian pheasant, silver pheasant, golden pheasant, copper pheasant or green Japanese pheasant * * * except for breeding purposes, for a period of three years after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful within the State of Oregon at any time for any person or servant, agent or employee or operative of any railroad, steamboat, express or other company or corporation to transport or carry out of the State, or have in possession for the purpose of shipment or carriage outside of the State of Oregon, any of the game birds named in the foregoing section, except for breeding purposes; *provided, however*, that it shall be lawful to ship live birds as heretofore enumerated in the foregoing section out of the State of Oregon for breeding purposes, upon written permit for the same having first been obtained from the game and forestry warden upon affidavit of the applicant that such game birds were bred and raised in confinement.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful within the State of Oregon at any time to destroy or remove from any nest of any mallard duck, widgeon, wood duck, teal, spoon-bill gray, black, sprigtail or canvasback duck, Mongolian or other pheasant, prairie chicken or sage hen, grouse, quail or bobwhite, English or other partridge, wild turkey or any other wild fowl, any egg or eggs of such fowls, or have in possession, sell or offer for sale or exchange any such egg or eggs, or willfully destroy the nest of any such fowls.

SEC. 11. [Proof of possession of animals or birds at a time when it is unlawful to take or kill the same shall be *prima facie* evidence of violation of any of the provisions of this act.]

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful within the State of Oregon at any time to take or kill for sale or exchange, to be transported or carried, or to transport or carry, out of the State of Oregon any wild duck, geese, swan or other wild fowl so taken or killed. * * * It shall be unlawful from and after the passage of this act for any person at any time to take, kill or have in his possession for the purpose of selling or offering for sale any snipe, commonly known as jacksnipe.

SEC. 15. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act * * * shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$15 nor more than \$200, together with the costs of the prosecution of said action, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county wherein such offense may have been committed not less than seven nor more than one hundred days, or both such fine and imprisonment; *provided, however* that any person or persons violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, together with the costs of such action, or by imprisonment, or both.

Approved February 18, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Laws of 1897, No. 103, pp. 125-126.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful at any period or season of the year to kill, entrap, or pursue with intent to kill or entrap, any elk, deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock in any part of this Commonwealth for the purpose of selling the same. And it shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market or other person, firm or corporation, to purchase, sell or expose for sale any elk, deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock killed or entrapped within this Commonwealth. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor, manager, clerk or agent of any market or any other person, firm or corporation to purchase for the purpose of again selling the same any elk, deer, fawn, wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock killed or entrapped within this Commonwealth. Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for every elk, deer, fawn, so taken, purchased or sold, and twenty-five dollars for every wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge or woodcock so taken, purchased or sold, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

SECTION 6. No person or persons, company or corporation, or the agent or the employe thereof shall, at any time, catch, take or kill, or have in his or its possession or under his, her or its control, any of the birds or game mammals of this State, the killing of which at any or all times is prohibited by the laws of this State, with intent to ship or remove the same beyond the limits of this State, or with intent to allow or aid in the shipment or removal thereof out of this State; and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, railroad company, express company stage driver or any company or corporation, or person or persons acting in the capacity of a common carrier, their officers or employes, to knowingly receive for transportation or transport or remove beyond the limits of the State any of the game birds or game mammals mentioned in this act; * * * Whoever shall offend against any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each dollar of penalty imposed: *Provided*, That no penalty shall apply to the transportation of such game birds and game mammals in transit through the State from other States.

Approved June 4, 1897.

RHODE ISLAND.

Act of May 4, 1900.

SEC. 1. Every person who shall take, kill, destroy, buy, sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession any wild bird, or birds, at any season of the year, except as hereinafter provided,¹ shall be fined twenty dollars for each of such birds.

¹ For close seasons see p. 25.

SEC. 12. * * * Every person who shall take, kill, destroy, sell, buy, or offer for sale, or have in his possession any pheasant, before the first day of October nineteen hundred and five, shall for each offense be fined twenty dollars, provided that the word pheasant shall not be construed to apply to the birds commonly called partridge or ruffed grouse.

SEC. 13. Every person who shall carry or send beyond the line of this State, any wood-cock, quail, or ruffed grouse commonly called partridge, shall be fined twenty dollars for each of said birds.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Laws of 1900, p. 450.

SEC. 431. It shall not be lawful for any person, except upon his own lands, or upon the lands of another with the consent of the owner thereof, to net or trap a partridge, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or ship or export for sale, any partridge or quail for the space of five years from the approval of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prevent the importation for sale of any partridge or quail. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding thirty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Approved February 9, 1900.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Session Laws of 1899, chap. 90, pp. 112-113.

[SEC.] 3. [Shipping or selling out of the State.] It shall be unlawful for any person, railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or the servants or agents of such common carrier, at any time to send, ship, carry or transport out of this State, or to have in his or their possession for that purpose any game mentioned in this Act [quail, prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, plover, curlew, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, crane] and the possession of such game by any person, railroad company, express company or other common carrier shall be deemed presumptive evidence of the violation of the laws of this State enacted for the protection of game: *Provided*, nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or repeal any existing laws of this State prohibiting the sale of game within this State: *Provided*, nothing in this section shall prevent any person from taking game during the open season, and three days thereafter, out of the State when shipped in open view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him, to be used for food only, and not for commercial purposes, and in no instance shall any person be permitted to take out of the State, at any one time, a greater number than twenty-five birds. Any person, corporation or company violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

[SEC.] 4. [Attempt to violate.] Any attempt to violate any provision of any section of this Act shall be deemed a violation of such provision.

Approved, March 6, 1899.

Session Laws of 1899, chap. 91, p. 118.

[SEC.] 2. [Unlawful to sell.] It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or offer for sale within the State of South Dakota, at any time, any carcasses or parts of carcasses of any of the animals named in Section 1 of this Act. [Buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, or mountain sheep.]

[SEC.] 3. [Unlawful to transport.] It shall be unlawful for any railway company, express company, or other common carrier, or the servants or agents of such common carrier, at any time to send, ship, carry or transport out of this State any carcass or carcasses of any of such animals as named in Section 1 of this Act.

[SEC.] 4. [Violation—Penalty.] Any person or persons who shall violate any part of any of the three preceding sections shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200), or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 4, 1899.

TENNESSEE.

Acts of 1897, chap. 55, pp. 195-196.

SEC. 1. * * * That it shall be unlawful for any person to export quail, dead or alive, out of the State of Tennessee, for five years from and after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 2. * * * That any person violating the first section of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before any court having jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each quail so exported.

Approved, March 24, 1897.

TEXAS.

General Laws of 1897, chap. 149, pp. 214-215.

SEC. 1. * * * That all the wild deer, wild antelope, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wild geese and wild grouse, wild prairie chickens (pinnated grouse), wild Mongolian or English pheasants, wild quail or partridges, wild plover, snipe, and jacksnipe, found within the borders of this State, shall be, and the same are hereby, declared to be the property of the public.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall sell, or offer for sale, have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase or have in his possession after purchase, any wild deer or antelope killed in this State, or the carcass thereof, or the fresh hide thereof, or whoever shall sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase, or have in his possession after purchase, any of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act, killed or taken within this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; *provided*, that the sale and purchase of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act shall not be unlawful when said sale or purchase is made in the county where such game was killed or taken; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any express company, railroad company, or other common carrier, or the officers, agents, servants, or employees of the same, to receive for the purpose of transportation, or to transport, carry, or take beyond the limits of this State, or within this State, any animal, bird, or waterfowl mentioned in section 1 of this act; and it shall be unlawful for any person to transport, carry or take beyond the limits of this State any animal, bird, or fowl mentioned in section 1 of this act; and whoever shall violate the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars; *provided*, that each shipment shall constitute a separate offense, and that such express company, railroad company, or other common carrier, or their agents, servants, or employees, shall have the privilege of examining any suspected package for the purpose of determining whether such package contains any of the articles mentioned in section 1 of this act; but this act shall not apply to the shipment or transportation of

live Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for scientific or breeding purposes; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

SEC. 8. Possession at any season of the year during which the game birds and wild fowls of this State are protected by the laws hereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of the person in possession thereof.

Approved May 27, 1897.

UTAH.

Laws of 1899, chap. 26, p. 43.

SEC. 25. *Unlawful Possession of Fish or Game.* Any person who shall have in his possession any game, fish or birds taken unlawfully is guilty of a misdemeanor. All fish or game taken unlawfully or offered for sale when so taken shall be seized by the State or county fish and game warden and disposed of to the best interest of the county treasury of the county in which said seizure may be made. The possession of any animal, fish or bird, or of the remains or any part of the remains thereof, within the times or period within which the taking or killing of the same is prohibited, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such unlawful taking or killing;
* * *

SEC. 26. *Pheasant, Quail, etc.* * * * It shall be unlawful to ship or transport any quail out of the above-named counties [Kane and Washington] at any time except for the purpose of propagation, under the direction of the State and county fish and game wardens.

SEC. 27. [Violation of any of the provisions of this act relating to game, a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.]

SEC. 29. *Shipping Game or Fish out of the State.* It shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to ship or cause to be shipped, carried or transported out of the State any of the animals, [or] birds [deer, elk, mountain sheep, buffalo or bison, antelope, quail, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, sage hen or grouse, mourning dove, snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan, English, Chinese, or Mongolian pheasant, pinnated grouse, introduced game animals or birds] * * * or any part thereof mentioned in this act * * *

Approved March 9, 1899.

VERMONT.

Vermont Statutes, 1894, p. 828.

SEC. 4613. If a person at any time takes, kills, purchases, receives or causes to be taken, killed or received, a woodcock or ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, for the purpose of shipping or in any manner disposing of the same to persons outside of this State for traffic or gain, he shall be fined ten dollars. * * *

Acts of 1896, No. 94, pp. 74-75.

SEC. 4. Deer killed or taken in Vermont shall not be transported by any person or corporation, except that the carcass, or parts thereof, of one deer, lawfully killed in the State may be transported in the open season and for ten days thereafter when open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof and accompanied by him; and the possession of deer or a part thereof by a common carrier or servant of a common carrier, unaccompanied by the owner, or not tagged and plainly labeled with his name, shall be a violation of the provisions of this section by such common carrier and servant. But this section shall not apply to the head, feet or pelt of deer severed from the body.

SEC. 5. A person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be fined one hundred dollars for each offense, one-half of the same to go to the complainant, the other half to the State.

Approved November 24, 1896.

Acts of 1896, No. 96, p. 76.

SEC. 1. No person or corporation shall kill, expose for sale, or have in possession at any time any game bird for which there is a close season in this State [quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, introduced pheasant, English partridge, plover, woodcock, English snipe, duck, goose] except for consumption as food within the State. But this shall not prevent a person residing out of the State from taking game birds in open season and three days thereafter out of the State when shipped open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof and accompanied by him. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section, or any person who, not being the actual owner of such game birds, to aid another in such transportation falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be fined fifty dollars for each offense; and the delivery to or reception by any person or corporation within this State of any such game birds for shipment to a point without the State shall be *prima facie* evidence that the same were killed and are possessed within the State for a purpose other than that of being consumed as food within the State.

Approved, November 24, 1896.

VIRGINIA.

[No general prohibitions against transportation or sale.]

WASHINGTON.

Session Laws of 1897, Chap. LII, pp. 84-86.

SEC. 12 (as amended by Laws of 1899, Chap. CXXXVIII). Every person who shall offer for sale or market, or sell or barter any moose, elk, caribou, killed in this State, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, deer, or the hide or skin of any moose, elk, deer or caribou, or any grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, partridge, sage hen, prairie chicken or quail at any time of the year, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 13 (as amended by Laws of 1899, Chap. CXXXVIII). Every person, agent or employe of a company or corporation, hotel-keeper, restaurant keeper, boarding house keeper, or keeper of a market, or other person who shall buy or barter for, at any time of the year, the whole or any part of the meat of any moose, elk, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, deer, or the hide or skin of any moose, elk, deer or caribou, or any grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, partridge, sage hen, prairie chicken or quail, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 14. Every person, agent or employe of a company or corporation who shall at any time transport or ship out of the State, or keep stored for the purpose of transporting or shipping out of the State, any of the wild game birds or animals enumerated in the preceding sections, or any of the wild game birds or animals of this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 18. Every person convicted of any of the misdemeanors defined in the foregoing sections of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, together with the costs of the prosecution in such action, and in default of the payment of said fine, shall be imprisoned in the county jail one day for each two dollars (\$2) of such fine; and upon the trial of any person, agent or employe of a company or corporation, proof of the possession of the wild animals, birds, or song birds, when it is unlawful to take, kill or have same, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the said wild game animal, game bird, or song bird, was unlawfully taken or killed by the person having possession of same.

Approved, March 11, 1897.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Acts of 1899, chap. 22, p. 89.

[SEC.] 1. * * * No person, firm or corporation shall at any time kill or have in possession any deer, wild turkey, quail, pheasant or ruffed grouse, or any part of the same, with the intention of sending or transporting the same or having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of this State.

Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court or justice trying the case, be confined in jail not more than ten days.

* * * the reception by any person within this State of any deer, wild turkey, quail, pheasant, or ruffed grouse for shipment to a point without the State shall be *prima facie* evidence that the said deer, wild turkey, pheasant, or ruffed grouse, were killed within this State for the purpose of carrying the same beyond its limits.

Approved February 22, 1899.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Statutes, 1898, Vol. I, chap. 62, pp. 1113-1114.

SEC. 1498 *m*. Any person or corporation, or any agent or servant of the latter, who shall, for compensation or otherwise, * * * transport any of the animals, fowl or birds for which a close season is prescribed by law, during such season, or ship, carry or transport, offer or receive for shipment or transportation to any place beyond this state any feathered game protected by these statutes except live birds and also fifty birds or fowl of any variety when the same are accompanied by and in the possession of the owner thereof * * * or ship, transport or carry out of this State to sell or offer for sale any duck of any variety or any snipe or plover between the first day of December and the next succeeding first day of September, shall forfeit not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such violation, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the State by the State fish and game warden or one of his deputies. The possession of any such animals, fowl or birds during the close season therefor, for shipment or in transit, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this section. * * * It shall be the duty of every person whenever any animal, fish or game of any of the kinds the taking, catching or killing of which is prohibited by law at any or all times (except during the periods in which the same may be lawfully taken, caught or killed) is offered to him for transportation out of this state to at once notify and give full particulars concerning such offer and by whom made to the State fish and game warden or one of his deputies. All sections of these statutes relating to having in possession or under control or the sale, shipment or transportation of any animal, fish, water-fowl or bird, shall be construed to include any and all parts of the flesh and meat thereof.

Laws of 1899, chap. 311, p. 561.

SEC. 13. Section 4566, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, is hereby amended to read as follows: Section 4566. Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or purchase, or have in possession any fish, game, birds, fowls or animals, except whitefish and lake trout, protected by the laws of this State at any time during the close season prescribed therefor, respectively, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful and is prohibited to buy, sell or transport any carcass or part of a carcass of a deer, buck, doe or fawn, until the sixth day of

November in each year, and it shall be lawful and is permitted to buy, sell or transport the carcasses of deer under the conditions provided by law relative to the transportation of the same, up to and including the twenty-fifth day of November succeeding the end of the open season. Any person who shall buy, sell or transport before the sixth day of November in each year, any carcass or part of a carcass of a deer, buck, doe or fawn, or attempt to do the same, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment until the fine is paid, not more than thirty days.

Approved May 2, 1899.

Laws of 1899, chap. 312, pp. 565-577.

[SEC. 11 (amending section 1498*q*, Wisconsin statutes of 1898). Each license for hunting game shall state for what year the same is granted, and shall be valid for no other period than that which the law shall designate to be the open season for the game permitted to be hunted, taken, or killed by the terms of such license, subject to the proviso that all kinds of game can be hunted by a person holding a license for the hunting of deer. Each license for the hunting of deer issued to a nonresident of the State shall be provided with two coupons. Each coupon shall be divided into three sections, lettered "A," "B," and "C," respectively. The holder of a nonresident license shall be entitled to have transported within or without the State one carcass of a deer or part of a carcass of a deer on each of the two coupons attached to his license. The agent receiving the carcass for transportation shall detach section "A" of the coupon and forward said section to the State fish and game warden. Sections "B" and "C" are to be attached to the carcass of deer received for transportation, and all three sections of the coupon must be canceled by said receiving agent, with the date of reception for shipment and his initials written or stamped plainly thereon. While in transit within the State sections "B" and "C" of the coupon must be on the carcass, or said carcass shall be subject to seizure as contraband game. If the place of delivery is within the State of Wisconsin, the delivering agent shall, before delivery to consignee, detach section "C" and forward said section to the State fish and game warden, leaving section "B" attached to the carcass. Agents or employes of transportation companies must transmit sections of coupons within two days of the date of shipment or delivery, respectively. If the carcass of a deer be consigned to a point without the State of Wisconsin, the agent, servant, or employe of the transportation company in charge of said carcass while in transit within the State, shall detach section "C" of the coupon and deliver the same to the agent of the transportation company at the last station or place in the State where the train or other conveyance of said company shall stop. And it shall be the duty of said agent to whom said section of the coupon is delivered to immediately forward the same to the State fish and game warden, after writing or stamping thereon the name of the station or place and date of receipt thereat of said section of said coupon. Any agent, servant, or employe of any transportation company, or common carrier, who shall receive for shipment or transport any carcass of deer without having the coupons, or sections of coupons, attached thereto, or who shall refuse or neglect to detach the sections of the coupons as herein provided, or shall fail to transmit them to the State fish and game warden as herein provided, shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of thirty days to ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. No transportation company, or common carrier, shall receive for transportation or transport any carcass of deer unless the same shall be received, carried, and delivered pursuant to the provisions of this section relative to coupons, and shall only be received, carried, or delivered during the open season for transportation of carcasses of deer.]

SEC 13. Section 1498s, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1498s. Every person who has resided in this State for one year previous to applying for a license to hunt game and who desires to hunt the same must first obtain a license from the county clerk of the county in which he resides, * * * The license so issued to any resident of this State shall have attached two coupons for the shipment of deer. Each coupon shall be divided into two sections lettered "A" and "B" respectively. The holder of a resident coupon license shall be entitled to offer for transportation or have transported within the State by a common carrier of this State one carcass of a deer or part of carcass of deer on each of the two coupons attached to his license. The agent receiving the carcass or part of carcass for transportation shall detach section "A" of the coupon on which the same is to be transported and forward said section to the State fish and game warden. Section "B" is to be attached to the carcass or part of carcass of deer received for transportation and the two sections of the coupon must be canceled by the said receiving agent, with the date of reception for shipment and his initials written or stamped plainly [sic] thereon. While in transit, section "B" of the coupon must be on the said carcass or part of carcass of deer or the said carcass or part of carcass of deer shall be subject to seizure as contraband game. The receiving agent or employe of transportation companies or common carriers are required to transmit to the State fish and game warden section "A" of the coupon as herein required, must so transmit the same within two days of the date of shipment. Any agent, servant or employe of any transportation company or common carrier who shall receive for shipment or transport any carcass of deer or part of carcass of deer without having the coupon attached thereto as herein provided, or who shall refuse or neglect to detach section "A" of the coupon as herein provided, or who shall fail to transmit or forward to the State fish and game warden as herein provided the section by him detached, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. No transportation company or common carrier shall receive for transportation, or transport or attempt to transport any carcass of deer or part of a carcass of deer unless the same shall be received for transportation, carried and delivered pursuant to the provisions of this section relative to the coupons and parts of coupons, and shall only be received for shipment, carried or delivered during the season or time which the laws of the State shall fix as the open season for the transportation of carcasses of deer or parts of carcasses of deer.

SEC. 17. It is unlawful and is prohibited for any person holding a non-resident license as herein described to take out of the State more than fifty birds, fowls or animals, protected by the laws of this State, in any one year. *Provided*, that this section shall be construed to mean that when fifty birds, fowls or animals of any kind or variety have been taken from the State by holder of a non-resident license further right to take any kind of birds, fowls or animals by the holder of the said license shall cease. No transportation company or common carrier shall receive for transportation or shipment out of the State any birds, fowls or animals protected by the laws of the State, except when the same shall be in the personal possession of, or carried as baggage or express by the owner thereof, and such owner shall have in his possession at the time of such taking out of the State a non-resident license duly issued to him under the provision of law, and shall accompany the said birds, fowls or animals on the same train or other conveyance of the common carrier beyond the borders of the State. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 18. It is unlawful and is prohibited for any person a resident of this State to ship within or without this State any birds, fowls or animals, protected by the laws of this State, except when the same shall be in the personal possession of or carried as baggage or express by the owner thereof, and such owner shall have in his possession a resident license duly issued to him under the provision of law, and shall accompany the said birds, fowls or animals on the same train or other conveyance. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. It is hereby required that any and all packages containing fish or game shall be labeled in plain letters on the address side of the package, so as to disclose the fact that said package contains fish or game, and the nature of the said fish or game so contained in said package. Any person who shall deliver to a common carrier for transportation any package or parcel containing fish or game, which said package or parcel shall not be so labeled as herein required, or who shall place upon said package or parcel a false statement as to the contents thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 20. Every person delivering to a common carrier a package or parcel containing fish or game, shall place upon said package the name and address of the owner or consignor of said package or parcel. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 21. It shall be unlawful, and is hereby prohibited, for any common carrier or agent, servant or employee of a common carrier, to receive for transportation or transport any package or parcel containing fish or game, unless the same shall be labeled as provided in sections 19 and 20 of this act. Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be required to forfeit to the State of Wisconsin a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 22. It shall be within the power of every officer charged with the enforcement of laws protecting fish and game to examine and open any package in the possession of a transportation company, which said package he shall suspect or have reason to believe contains contraband fish or game. It is hereby made the duty of every common carrier, agent, servant or employee thereof, to permit any officer charged with the enforcement of laws for the protection of fish and game to examine and open any package or parcel in the possession of said common carrier, or agent, servant or employee thereof, which the said officer so charged with the enforcement of said laws shall suspect or have reason to believe contains fish or game protected by the laws of the State, and not entitled under such law to be transported, or when the said officer shall suspect or have reason to believe that the said package or parcel is falsely labeled. Any person, firm or corporation refusing to an officer charged with the enforcement of the fish and game laws permission to examine or open any such package or parcel or shall in any manner hinder or impede such action by the said officer, shall forfeit to the State of Wisconsin a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful and is hereby prohibited for any person, firm or corporation acting as common carrier to bring into this State any fish or game from any State during the time that such other State prohibits the transportation of such fish or game from said State to a point without the same. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be required to

forfeit to the State the sum of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. Section 4560, Wisconsin statutes of 1898 is hereby amended to read as follows: The ownership of and the title to all fish and game in the state of Wisconsin is hereby declared to be in the state, and no fish or game shall be caught, taken or killed in any manner at any time, or had in possession except the person so catching, taking, killing or having in possession shall consent that the title to said fish and game shall be and remain in the state of Wisconsin for the purpose of regulating and controlling the use and disposition of the same after such catching, taking or killing. The catching, taking, killing or having in possession of fish or game at any time, or in any manner, or by any person, shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title of the state shall be and remain in the state for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same, and said possession shall be consent to such title in the state whether said fish or game were taken within or without this state.

SEC. 28. It shall be unlawful and is prohibited for any person, firm or corporation or common carrier to ship into, or through this State from any other State any fish or game prohibited by the laws of said State to be shipped or transported and it shall be the duty of the State fish and game warden of this State or his deputy, to seize, hold, and dispose of, according to the laws of this State, any fish or game brought into or shipped into this State, or carried through, or attempted to be carried through this State, prohibited to be so shipped or transported by the laws of any other State, and further to dispose of the same according to the laws of this State. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be required, upon due proof thereof, to forfeit a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Approved May 2, 1899.

WYOMING.

Revised Statutes, 1899, pp. 602-604.

SEC. 2112. Every person who may wish to transport beyond the limits of this State any carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps or skins of any animals killed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall first procure from a justice of the peace of this State a certificate stating that said carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps or skins were taken from animals which were killed in season and according to law. * * * [Penalty, \$25-\$100, or imprisonment 10-90 days, or both.]

SEC. 2117. It shall be unlawful at any time to capture, or pursue for the purpose of capturing, any of the wild animals mentioned in section 2107 [deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat], of whatever age, for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same, or for shipping the same out of the State; *Provided*. It shall be lawful to sell any colon or quail for the purpose of breeding, or to take the same alive, for preservation through the winter. It shall also be lawful for any person to take alive on his own premises, at any time and in any manner, any of the animals hereinbefore mentioned for the sole purpose of domesticating, or for scientific or breeding purposes. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each wild animal so captured or shipped.

SEC. 2119. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, chase, pursue or catch any buffalo of any age at any season of the year in the State of Wyoming, or to drive or in any manner remove or transport any buffalo out of the State of Wyoming. Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary for not less than three nor more than ten years; *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to tame or domesticated buffalo.

SEC. 2120. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purchase, or obtain by barter any green, tanned or untanned hide or hides or horns of any animals mentioned in section two thousand one hundred and seven. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of thirty days, or by both.

SEC. 2121. It shall be unlawful for any railway, express company, stage line or other public carrier, or any of their agents or employees, or other person or persons, to receive or have in their possession for transportation any carcass, or part of carcass, hides, tanned or untanned, or horns of any of the animals mentioned in this chapter, except as otherwise provided by law. Except that nothing in this chapter shall prevent shipping or transporting in any manner mounted heads or stuffed birds or animals to any point in or out of the State; *Provided*, that such birds or animals were not killed in violation of this chapter, or that heads or horns were not taken from animals killed in violation of this chapter. Any person or persons or corporation knowingly transporting game or fish for market within or out of the State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each consignment from one consignor to one consignee; *Provided*, That none of the provisions of this section shall apply to game or fish in transit into or through this State from other States and Territories.

Approved February 15, 1899.

INDEX.

- Act, Curtis, 57.
- Lacey, 47.
- Alabama, close seasons, 18.
- law, 48-49.
- Antelope, special protection, 14.
- Arizona, close seasons, 18.
- law, 49.
- Arkansas, close seasons, 18.
- law, 49-50.
- Big game, 13-15.
- depletion, 12, 13-14.
- North American, 12.
- number permitted to be killed, 15.
- open seasons, 15.
- restrictions in killing, 14.
- in shipping, 36.
- special protection, 14.
- Birds not properly game, 11.
- Bison, special protection, 14.
- British Columbia, close seasons, 28.
- Buffalo (see bison).
- California, close seasons, 18.
- law, 50-51.
- Canada, close seasons, 28-29.
- Capture of game, manner, time, and object, 46.
- Caribou, special protection, 14.
- Chickasaw Nation law, 57.
- Close seasons, on certain days, 17.
- table, 18-29.
- Colorado, close seasons, 18.
- law, 51-52.
- Common carriers, receipt of game for shipment, 36.
- rights regarding suspected packages, 36.
- Connecticut, close seasons, 18.
- law, 53.
- Curtis Act, 57.
- Days, special close seasons, 17.
- Decisions, State courts, 45.
- Supreme Court, 13, 45-46.
- Deer, diversity in seasons, 30.
- seasons, 31-32.
- special protection, 14.
- Deer hides, restrictions on selling, 41.
- Definitions of game, 11.
- Delaware, close seasons, 18.
- law, 53-54.
- Depletion of big game, 12, 13-14.
- Development of game legislation, 12-13.
- Diminution of game, 12.
- District of Columbia, close seasons, 18.
- law, 54.
- Diversity in game seasons, 30-33.
- Doves not properly game, 11-12.
- Ducks, diversity in seasons, 31.
- seasons, 31-32.
- Elk, special protection, 14.
- Evidence, prima facie, 36, 46.
- Export of certain game prohibited, 36-39.
- Export laws, constitutionality, 13.
- Federal law, 47.
- Flickers not game, 12.
- Florida, close seasons, 18.
- law, 54.
- Game birds not properly so regarded, 11-12.
- definitions, 11.
- diminution, 12.
- diversity in seasons, 30-33.
- exceptions in favor of sportsmen carrying, 36.
- export prohibited, 36-39.
- exceptions to nonexport laws in favor of propagation, 40.
- for propagation, transportation, 39-40.
- mammals not properly so regarded, 11.
- manner, time, and object of capture, 46.
- market hunting, 40-42.
- marking packages, 35-36.
- North American, 11-12.
- qualification of property, 46.
- rights of carriers respecting suspected packages, 36.
- sale, 40-42.
- shipment, 35-39.
- special protection, 14-16.
- State ownership, 13, 45-46.
- Game bags, limits, 34-35.
- Game birds, restrictions on shipping, 36-39.
- special protection, 15-16.
- Geer v. Connecticut, 13, 46.
- Georgia, close seasons, 18.
- law, 54.
- Hallock Code, 33.
- Hides of deer, restrictions on sale, 41.
- Hunting for market, 40-42.
- Idaho, close seasons, 18.
- law, 54-55.
- Illinois, close seasons, 18-19.
- law, 55-56.
- Indian Territory law, 57.
- Indiana, close seasons, 19.
- law, 56-57.
- Introduced game, special protection, 15, 16.
- Iowa, close seasons, 19.
- law, 58.
- Kansas, close seasons, 19.
- law, 58-59.
- Lacey Act, 47.

- Laws, early, 13.
 export, constitutionality, 13.
- Laws, State, 48-85.
 Alabama, 48-49.
 Arizona, 49.
 Arkansas, 49-50.
 California, 50-51.
 Chickasaw Nation, 57.
 Colorado, 51-52.
 Connecticut, 53.
 Delaware, 53-54.
 District of Columbia, 54.
 Florida, 54.
 Georgia, 54.
 Idaho, 54-55.
 Illinois, 55-56.
 Indian Territory, 57.
 Indiana, 56-57.
 Iowa, 58.
 Kansas, 58-59.
 Louisiana, 59.
 Maine, 59-61.
 Maryland, 61-62.
 Massachusetts, 62-63.
 Michigan, 63-64.
 Minnesota, 64-67.
 Mississippi, 68.
 Missouri, 68.
 Montana, 68.
 Nebraska, 68.
 Nevada, 68-69.
 New Hampshire, 69-70.
 New Jersey, 70.
 New Mexico, 70.
 New York, 71.
 North Carolina, 71.
 North Dakota, 72.
 Ohio, 72-73.
 Oklahoma, 73-74.
 Oregon, 74-75.
 Pennsylvania, 75.
 Rhode Island, 75-76.
 South Carolina, 76.
 South Dakota, 76-77.
 Tennessee, 77.
 Texas, 77-78.
 Utah, 78.
 Vermont, 78-79.
 Virginia, 79.
 Washington, 79.
 West Virginia, 80.
 Wisconsin, 80-84.
 Wyoming, 84-85.
- Licenses, for export of game for propagation, 43.
 for hunting or shipping game, 42-44.
- Limits of game bags, 34-35.
- Louisiana, close seasons, 19.
 law, 59.
- Maine, close seasons, 19.
 law, 59-61.
- Mammals not properly game, 11.
- Manitoba, close seasons, 28.
- Market hunting, 40-42.
- Marking packages of game, 35-36.
 penalty for false, 36.
- Maryland, close seasons, 19-21.
 law, 61-62.
- Massachusetts, close seasons, 21.
 law, 62-63.
- Meadow larks not game, 12.
- Michigan, close seasons, 22.
 law, 63-64.
- Minnesota, close seasons, 22.
 law, 64-67.
- Mississippi, close seasons, 22.
 law, 68.
- Missouri, close seasons, 22.
 law, 68.
- Montana, close seasons, 22.
 law, 68.
- Moose, special protection, 14.
- Mountai goa special rotection, 14.
- Mountain sheep, special protection, 14.
- Nebraska, close seasons, 22.
 law, 68.
- Nevada, close seasons, 22.
 law, 68-69.
- New Brunswick, close seasons, 29.
- Newfoundland, close seasons, 29.
- New Hampshire, close seasons, 22.
 law, 69-70.
- New Jersey, close seasons, 22-23.
 law, 70.
- New Mexico, close seasons, 23.
 law, 70.
- New York, close seasons, 23.
 early law, 13.
 law, 71.
- Nonexport provisions, 37-39.
 exceptions in favor of propagation, 40.
- Nonresident licenses, 42-43.
- North Carolina, close seasons, 23-24.
 law, 71.
- North Dakota, close seasons, 24.
 law, 72.
- Northwest Territories, close seasons, 29.
- Nova Scotia, close seasons, 29.
- Ohio, close seasons, 24.
 law, 72-73.
- Oklahoma, close seasons, 25.
 law, 73-74.
- Ontario, close seasons, 29.
- Open seasons for big game, 15.
- Oregon, close seasons, 25.
 law, 74-75.
- Pennsylvania, close seasons, 25.
 law, 75.
- Pheasants, special protection, 15-16.
- Prima facie evidence, 36, 46.
- Prohibition of export of game, 36-39.
- Propagation, exceptions in favor of game, 40.
 transportation of game, 39-40.
- Property in game qualified, 46.
- Quail, diversity in seasons, 30.
 seasons, 31-32.
- Quebec, close seasons, 29.
- Resident licenses, 42-43.
- Rhode Island, close seasons, 25.
 law, 75-76.
- Robins not game, 12.
- Sale of game, 40-42.
- Seasons for—
 big game, 15.
 deer, 31-32.

- Seasons for—
 ducks, 31-32.
 quail, 31-32.
 woodcock, 31-32.
- Seasons, close, 18-29.
 diversity, 16, 30-33.
- Shipment of game, 35-39.
 evasion of law, 35-36.
 marking packages, 35.
- Shore birds, 12.
 lack of protection, 30-31.
- South Carolina, close seasons, 25.
 law, 76.
- South Dakota, close seasons, 25.
 law, 76-77.
- State laws, transportation and sale of game,
 48-85.
- State ownership of game, 45-46.
- Sunday laws, 17.
- Tables—
 close seasons, 18-29.
 export of game prohibited, 37-39.
 licenses for hunting or shipping game, 43-44.
 limits of game bags, 34-35.
 market hunting and sale of game, 41-42.
 open seasons for big game, 15.
- Tennessee, close seasons, 25-27.
 law, 77.
- Texas, close seasons, 27.
 law, 77-78.
- Transportation companies, receipt of game for
 shipment, 36.
 rights respecting suspected packages, 36.
- Transportation of game for propagation, 39-40.
- Unorganized Territories (Canada), close sea-
 sons, 29.
- Upland game, 12.
- Utah, close seasons, 27.
 law, 78.
- Vermont, close seasons, 27.
 law, 78-79.
- Virginia, close seasons, 27-28.
 early law, 13.
 law, 79.
- Washington, close seasons, 28.
 law, 79.
- West Virginia, close seasons, 28.
 law, 80.
- Wisconsin, close seasons, 28.
 law, 80-84.
- Woodcock, diversity in seasons, 30-31.
 seasons, 31-32.
- Wyoming, close seasons, 28.
 law, 84-85.



ct.	May. 1-Sept. 1.....	British Columbia.....	CANADA.
	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.....	Northwest Territories ¹⁰	
	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.....	Manitoba.....	
	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	Ontario.....	
		Quebec.....	
		New Brunswick.....	
		Nova Scotia.....	
	Jan. 12-Sept. 16.....	Newfoundland.....	

MARSH HEN.

25.....	Rhode Island.....	May 1-July 15.....
t. 1.....	Massachusetts.....	May 1-Sept. 1 ¹
t. 1.....	New York.....	Jan. 2-Aug. 25.....
t. 1 ¹	New York.....	June 20-Jan. 1.....
t. 20.....	South Dakota.....	
	New Jersey.....	
	Wyoming.....	
	Virginia.....	
	Colorado.....	
	Nevada.....	
	Quebec.....	
	Newfoundla.....	

ich the seasons are as fo, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Sept. 1;

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN 1900.

The following table shows the close seasons for all game in the United States and Canada, with the exception of a few unimportant species. Close seasons include the first date, but not the last, so that open seasons may be found by reading the dates backward.

The term rabbit includes 'hare' of the Canadian laws; quail, the bird known as 'partridge' in the South; grouse, all members of the family except prairie chickens, ptarmigan, and sage hens, including Canada grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, and ruffed grouse (known as 'partridge' in the North and 'pheasant' in the South). Introduced pheasant is restricted to the Old World pheasants; and goose includes 'brant.'

States are arranged geographically and grouped according to the Hallock Code, as explained on p. 33. The general State laws have been followed in Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia; for special county regulations in these States, in Tennessee, and elsewhere, see pp. 18-20.

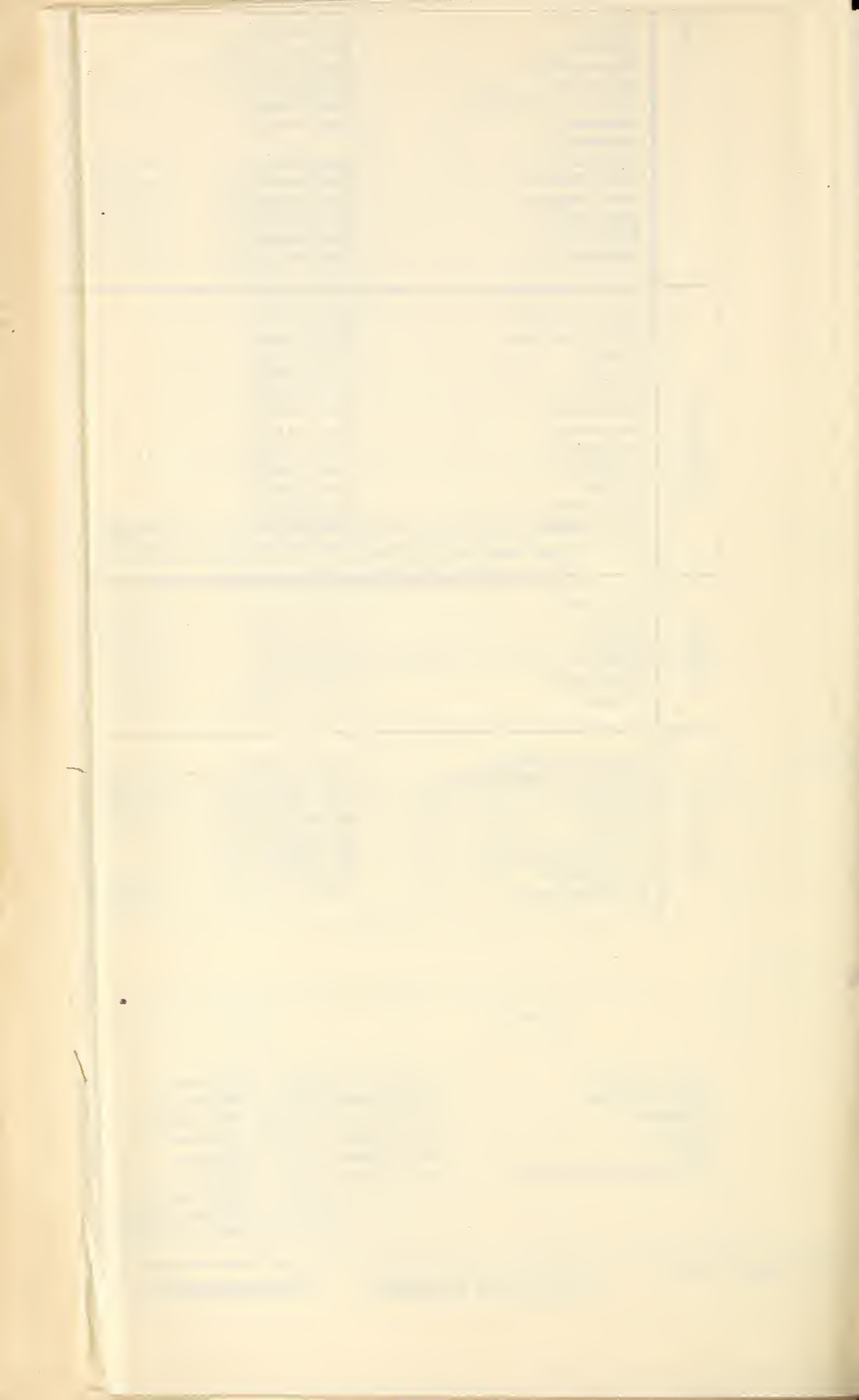
(Compiled chiefly from Game Laws in Brief and corrected to December 1, 1900.)

MAMMALS										BIRDS												
COY.	DEER	WOLF	MOUNT.	CARIBOU	ANTelope	MOUNTAIN SHEEP	SQUIRREL	RABBIT	QUAIL	GROUSE	PRairie CHICKEN	WILD TURKEY	DOVE	INTRODUCED PHEASANT	PROVER	SNAIL	WOODcock	RAIL	DUCK	GOOSE	SWAN	STATE
Alabama	Dec. 15-Aug. 1								Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 15				To 1909	May 1-Aug. 1	May 1-Aug. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Aug. 1	May 1-Sept. 1			Maine
Alaska	Dec. 1-Sept. 15								Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Dec. 15-Sept. 15				To Sept. 15, 1901	Feb. 1-Aug. 1		Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Aug. 1	May 1-Sept. 1			New Hampshire
Arizona	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				Nov. 20-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1		Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Vermont
Arkansas	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Massachusetts
California	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Rhode Island
Colorado	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Connecticut
Delaware	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			New York
District of Columbia	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			New Jersey
Florida	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Pennsylvania
Georgia	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Dela.
Idaho	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Maryland
Illinois	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			District of Columbia
Indiana	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Virginia
Iowa	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			West Virginia
Kansas	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Kentucky
Kentucky	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Ohio
Louisiana	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Michigan
Maine	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Indiana
Maryland	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Illinois
Massachusetts	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Wisconsin
Michigan	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Minnesota
Minnesota	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Tenn.
Mississippi	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Missouri
Missouri	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Kansas
Montana	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Nebraska
Nebraska	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			South Dakota
Nevada	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			North Dakota
New Hampshire	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Montana
New Jersey	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Wyoming
New Mexico	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Colorado
New York	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
North Carolina	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
North Dakota	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Ohio	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Oklahoma	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Oregon	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Pennsylvania	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Rhode Island	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
South Carolina	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
South Dakota	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Tennessee	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Texas	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Vermont	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Virginia	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Washington	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
West Virginia	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Wisconsin	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			
Wyoming	Jan. 1-Sept. 15								Jan. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 15				To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			

SPECIES WHICH ARE RARE, OR PROTECTED IN ONLY A FEW STATES.

BIRDS				MAMMALS				BIRDS				MAMMALS			
COY.	DEER	WOLF	MOUNT.	COY.	DEER	WOLF	MOUNT.	COY.	DEER	WOLF	MOUNT.	COY.	DEER	WOLF	MOUNT.
South Dakota	Jan. 1-Oct. 15			Montana	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Colorado	At all times			California	Jan. 1-Sept. 1		
South Dakota	At all times			Wyoming	Dec. 1-Sept. 1			Washington	Dec. 1-Aug. 15			Idaho	At all times		
Montana	At all times			New Mexico	At all times			Utah	Dec. 1-Aug. 15			Arizona	At all times		
Colorado	At all times			Nebraska	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Nevada	At all times			Nevada	At all times		
Idaho	At all times			Idaho	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Idaho	At all times			Idaho	At all times		
Northwest Territories	At all times			Washington	Nov. 1-Sept. 1			Washington	Dec. 1-Aug. 15			Washington	Dec. 1-Aug. 15		
				British Columbia	Dec. 1-Sept. 1			British Columbia	Dec. 1-Aug. 15			British Columbia	Dec. 1-Aug. 15		
				Northwest Territories	Dec. 1-Sept. 1			Northwest Territories	Dec. 1-Aug. 15			Northwest Territories	Dec. 1-Aug. 15		

* Certain county exceptions. * Certain species. † Except month of July. * Except Mar. 10-Apr. 11. † Except month of April. * Sale or possession. * Except month of March. * Upland plover only. * Altitudes above 7000 feet, Apr. 15-Sept. 15. † Except unorganized Territories, in which the seasons are as follows: Deer, elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, Apr. 1-July 15 and Oct. 1-Dec. 15; hawk, 10, Mar. 20-Oct. 15; grouse, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; duck, goose, 10, Jan. 15-Sept. 1. † Except July 16-Oct. 1.



NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022846385